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FEBRUARY, 1876.

NO. 2.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER:

A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

S. SANDS MILLS and D. S. CURTISS, Conducting Editors.

W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

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PUBLISHED BY

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VOL. XIII. BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY, 1876.

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LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.

Below our readers have an account of a large yield, per acre, of wheat, and how it was done, which they may improve as a profitable lesson, it being well authenticated.

The New York State Agricultural Society met in the winter of 1870, to determine the award of premiums on the crops of 1869; and it was shown that Mr. E. S. Hayward, of Rochester, N. Y., was the successful wheat grower, he having obtained 88 bushels of clean, sound wheat from a little less than two acres of land—(exact, 1.95 acres,) being about 44 bushels per acre.

His statement—the ground was gravelly loam, in Monroe County, N. Y., near Rochester. The previous crop to this wheat was corn; before that, timothy sod; two good loads of stable manure to the acre was spread on the surface after plowing—plowed middle of September—then thoroughly harrowed lengthwise of the furrows, and carefully rolled with a heavy iron roller; sowed broadcast $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre; variety known as the Diehl wheat; sprouted in 4 to 5 days after sowing, and grew well. Harvested 29th July.

Cost of the two acres—plowing—\$4.50; harrowing \$3.00; sowing, \$0.50; 3 bushels seed, \$7.80; harvesting, \$8.00; hauling, \$3.00; threshing and cleaning, \$10.00; interest on land at \$200 per acre, \$28.00; marketing the crop, \$3.00:—total, \$67.80, for crop on the two acres.

Value of product—88 bushels, at \$1.80—\$158.40; straw, \$30.00—total value, \$188.40; deduct cost and we have a net profit of \$120.60 on two acres of wheat; but there is one defect in the calculation, no allowance is made in cost for the manure, one-half of which must be charged to the crop—say \$15.00—then net profit—\$105.60.

Now, if the crop had been treated in the ordinary way, and yielded 22 bushels (which is above average) the acre, the profit would not have been half as great, for the same capital of two acres of land.

This proves that the best way of cropping—doing it thoroughly and not sparing of labor and manure—is the most profitable; while the deep plowing and fine harrowing with large crops does not allow the land to be exhausted so fast or badly as shallow plowing, careless harrowing with small crops, does.

Deep plowing—every two or three years with fine pulverizing of the land with harrow and roller, in effect increases the quantity of land, by obtaining from one acre what otherwise would require two; besides, taxes and interest are saved, for the acre of land worth \$200, or any other price, has to pay just as much taxes and interest if it produce only 20 bushels, as if it produce 40 bushels.

It is perhaps true that in many parts of Maryland and Virginia, the lands are much more worn and poorer in places than the famous lands about Rochester; and that the farmers here have not access to as much barn yard manure as is obtainable in those northern localities; but then, in absence of that they can obtain plenty of good fertilizers, such as lime, guano, phosphates, bone, plaster, &c., and they can get quantities of old leaves and leaf-mold from the woods; and they certainly can plow, harrow and roll their land as well; which really is the most important part of good farming.

In growing wheat in the Genesee Country, where our earliest experience took place, it was found that using seed on the same fields where it was raised, for a very long time, did not result as well as frequently procuring seed from a distant county or State, where the soil was a little different or fresher, and was not exhausted of mineral matter.

Again, upon removing from New York to Michigan, we found that the seed wheat which was taken from the Genesee Country to that new State produced better than where it was taken from.—The variety of which we are now speaking, was the old, popular "Genesee Flint," both red and white chaff. From the time of our boyhood to manhood the yield had become gradually deteriorated, in both quality and quantity. Later, it was

found that *green manuring*, especially with clover, plowed under in the spring, corn planted on it, and then wheat sowed in the fall after the corn, was one of the surest ways of improving the land, and making it healthy for wheat ; using plaster on the clover and lime on the wheat.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

In this active, enterprising real life of America, we need ample institutions and facilities for obtaining *practical education* ; that is, such education as fits our young men and women for actual, practical business of life.

Our colleges and universities, generally, are ample for literary and professional pursuits ; and in that direction are eminently useful.

Agricultural colleges, specifically, are of more recent establishment in this country ; and already exhibit a gratifying degree of efficiency, with fair prospects of increased usefulness and prosperity in our country.

Maryland Agricultural College is one of those—an institution growing in usefulness and popularity, and only needs the earnest support of the people of the State to make it a great power and blessing in the land.

Here, young people may learn the science, theory and practice of the most pleasurable, as well as most profitable, pursuit and the scientific character of that noble occupation AGRICULTURE—learn to reap its high and charming mental benefits in connection with its best pecuniary achievements.—This is what is needed to make the profession of farming attractive and delightful—the highest intellectual culture and exercise with physical skill and labor—pleasantly united.

Polytechnic schools are the real wants of the country, and we have some of high character.

Among them is Prof. Benton's School, at New Market, Va. At this place young men may learn not only to use instruments and implements in active professions and sciences, but they may learn to make them as well. A young man wishes to be a civil engineer ; here he learns the science and practice, and how to make the instruments used ; so of mechanical engineering—he learns how to make engines ; so of architecture, he learns it all, so of telegraphing, he learns to make all the instruments ; so in chemistry, astronomy, mineralogy, &c., he learns, here, how to make as well as to use the apparatus necessary.

We have said repeatedly that the best way of treating the cabbage worm is to leave it alone in the hands of its parasite.

DISSOLVE AND LIQUIFY SOILS.

No food eaten by men or beasts can be of use in nourishing the body, or giving strength and health to it until it becomes *liquified* and *dissolved*, so that the different organs can assimilate and distribute the food in a proper manner ; there is no useful digestion until food becomes a liquid.

The same is also true in regard to soils and fertilizers ; they must be reduced to a *liquid state* before plants can use them, appropriate them to their growth ; and this cannot well be done till the *air* penetrates the soil, and aids in the dissolution of its elements, as well as the fertilizers, so that the roots can absorb them, or take them up.

This *aeration* of the earth—circulating the air freely through it—is *the* thing—the prime operation—in large, thrifty production ; and to secure this, the land must be pulverized deeply—drained—made fine and mellow, to considerable depth.

The following, from the *New York Times*, is to the point on this subject :

“ The old-fashioned but still prevalent idea that “humus” or vegetable matter was need in the soil, to furnish food for plants, is now exploded. After a century of journeying around a circle, we seem to have come back to the old idea of Jethro Tull, but with much clearer and more definite knowledge than this old writer possessed. He believed and taught that by sufficient culture, the soil could be made to bear crops continually without manure ; that “tillage is manure,” in fact.

After much working in the dark, much experimenting, much theorizing, and much scientific investigation, we find that we can produce crops indefinitely by means of *mineral* manures alone, and without so much as returning one straw or one ounce of *vegetable* matter to the soil. Thousands of tons of chemical fertilizers are now used yearly in which there is nothing but mineral matter, and profitable crops are raised, year after year, by the aid of superphosphate of lime, nitrate of soda, and guano, alone. Then we have found—to explain the seeming anomaly—that plants can appropriate only *mineral food* ; that vegetable or animal manures are useless until they have been reduced by decomposition to their ultimate mineral elements. And herein lies a lesson that is of present and most useful application.

Decomposition of organic matter can only go on in the presence and by the direct agency of the oxygen of the atmosphere. Until organic matter is decomposed it is not a fertilizer. If we apply never so much raw manure or vegetable matter to the soil and bury it out of the reach of the air, we may sow in vain, for we shall fail to reap the ex

pected crop. It is by *cultivation* of the soil only that we can admit the *air* which is necessary to reduce the manure we apply to such a state of final *decomposition* as shall fit it for the growth and subsistence of plants.

These facts explain much that we have discovered by simply running our heads against it. The benefit of applying manure and keeping it near the surface is one of the things we have learned.—Others are, that the more mellow and open we keep the soil, the more we areate it and permit it to breathe, the more productive it is made; that the more we leave the soil exposed to the winter's frost, the more mellow and open and fertile it becomes; that the more we expose manure to the atmosphere by repeated turnings, the more available it becomes for plant food; that when we plow under clover or other green crops in the fall, and leave them to remain in a frozen condition during the winter, they are not half so effective as when we plow them under in the spring, when the air, helped by the sun's warmth, quickly reduces them to decomposition; that when we drain the soil and free it from stagnant water and permit the air to enter in, we double the capacity of the soil to produce crops.—All these and much more have we learned by experience, and when the chemist discovers in his laboratory that plants feed only on mineral food, he has at once the solution of the problem we have blundered into ourselves. It is comfortable to know that we have been on the right track, and that we have not to change our plans for something new.

We have now a good opportunity to apply this knowledge to practice. The stubbles which now lie untouched, beaten and hard upon the surface, should be plowed at once, and exposed to the sun and air as much as possible before the winter sets in. Whatever vegetable matter in the shape of muck, ditch mud, road scrapings, weeds, or stable manure we can gather, should be heaped and composted together, that it may not freeze in the winter, and that it may be rotted and fit for use in the spring.

Dressings of mineral manures that may be intended for fall-sown crops should not be applied until spring, as, needing no time for decomposition, and being very soluble, they cannot be made available now, but can be, to the full extent, when growth is active in the spring. The thoughtful farmer can find a very general application of the facts here intended to be elucidated in his practice at this season, and in the interval, which will occur before his work is stopped by frost and snow, he will lose no opportunity of assisting the operations of nature by his own intelligent labor."

This simple means, plow the land deep and fine, and stir it up well, so as to let the air in and through it thoroughly, so that the oxygen of the atmosphere can dissolve all the mineral or inorganic ingredients, in order that the roots can use and absorb them; and the application of a reasonable quantity of alkali, lime, phosphates, guano, and the like, will keep the soil up in a profitable manner.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The quarterly meeting of the board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College met yesterday at the college on the Washington Branch Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Bladensburg. The trustees present were Col. Earle of Queen Anne's, C. B. Calvert, Allan Dodge of Georgetown, E. Whitman of Baltimore, Captain Hardcastle, and Maj. F. Lee of Prince George's. A report of Capt. Wm. H. Parker, president of the college, was read, showing that financially the college was in better condition than ever since organization. The number of pupils had also increased since last year. Hon. John Lee Carroll was elected president of the board of trustees. Judge Tuck, of Annapolis, was elected a trustee to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of one of the members.—*Sun*.

SHIPPING WHEAT WEST.—A curious circumstance, which we noticed as taking place in Ohio, is the importation of wheat from Maryland to that State, to enable their millers to make good flour of Ohio grown wheat, of the present season. It is notably the fact that Western wheat is, this season, poor in quality, owing to wet weather during the harvest season. The lowest average in Western States are Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia also give low averages. This does not, however, mean less bread, but that of poorer quality than usual. The wheat of the best quality is, this year, said to be that of the New England States, Delaware, Maryland, the South and the Pacific coast.—*Evening News*.

EARLY CUT HAY.—"We have found the difference between ripe and early cut hay, fed to our cows, fully equal to a daily feeding of grain. Indeed we always consider late-cut hay will require an extra feeding of shorts or meal to make it as valuable for the stock as if cut a week or ten days earlier, and the real gain in weight is not so great as many suppose between hay cut on the 1st and on the 10th of July."—*New England Farmer*.

ZIZANIA.—This is a genus of semi-aquatic plants, of which one variety is the wild rice, found in wet places.

Agricultural Calendar.**FARM WORK FOR FEBRUARY.**

The time for active operations on the farm will soon be upon us, and we should be prepared for it, by embracing every opportunity this month in encouraging preliminary matters, and first as to manure. Increase as much as you can the manure piles. Keep it under cover, or covered with earth from the woods, swamps, river or creek deposits, tussocks or sods, with fine charcoal and plaster strewn over the layers, salt, soot, ashes, rotting straw, hay, &c. We had, when farming, a small sink, two or three feet deep, ten feet long and eight feet wide, at a convenient distance from the kitchen door and poultry yard. In the bottom was put weeds or straw, leaves from the lawn and garden, and a cart load of wood's mold or sods from head-lands; on this was thrown the ashes, contents of house buckets, soap suds, old brine, soot, sweepings of poultry house and yards, and from the lawn and the varied accumulations of dirt about the premises. Every few days it was whitened with plaster or slacked lime, and occasionally leveled and another layer of earth added. In three months, usually it was all hauled out and spread on ground set apart to be improved in this way. It was spread heavily on the poorer spots and less so on those places which were more fertile.

Thus treated, there was never any offensive smell or unpleasantness emanating from this sink, which was not unsightly, though it was so situated as to be as much out of view as possible. Our farm diary will show for years that, from this little source, an average of two acres yearly was enriched so as to bear a rotation of crops for two years without further fertilization, and then in a condition to produce heavy crops of clover.

If you design to use lime or marl, now is a good time to spread it on the grass lands, or on newly plowed land for crop the coming spring. Haul out manure and spread it at any time you have the opportunity. Do not wait for it to be perfectly rotted. Coarse manure spread lightly over grass land now will greatly increase the product and earliness of the grass.

SOWING CLOVER AND OTHER GRASS SEEDS.

Sow clover seed on the wheat fields. Use twelve pounds per acre. Sow, also, other grass seeds with the clover, such as orchard grass, Italian rye grass, red top or Kentucky blue grass, in such proportions, or if of one sort only, enough to make a thick set of grass. It is good economy to sow plenty of seed. A few pounds of blue grass with the above quantity of clover seed will be enough. We would prefer the mixing of eight pounds clover, one bushel of orchard or rye grass, and one peck of red top, or a half gallon of timothy seed, though it would have been better to have sown timothy when the wheat was sown. It is a good plan to sow grass seeds on a light snow, or when the snow has nearly gone and is soft. If not, and the ground is open and dry, sow the seeds, harrow them in lightly and roll. Under some circumstances, rolling alone will do.

The grass crop is of immense value to a farm in various ways, and every effort should be made to secure a good set.

TOBACCO BEDS.

Embrace the first favorable spell of weather to sow at least half as much seed as you intend to sow during the spring.

FENCING.

Repair old and make new fences—at least get all the material necessary on the places where they will be wanted.

STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

Take good care of each sort and of all ages of the stock on the farm—giving them plenty of wholesome water, some salt, enough grain, plenty of provender, and keep them clean, dry and comfortably warm, allowing open-air exercise in all good weather.

Obstructions.

He plowed along side that old, half-burnt log three or four years, turning it out of the way of the furrow, back and forth many times, and that old stump, while it hurt his team and jerked the plow to one side so the handles hit him numerous licks on the hips; and then when he came to harvest the grain, it broke the reaper and wasted lots of grain; although the waste and loss of time was many more times than the cost of taking the log out of the field before he began plowing, to say nothing of safety.

That's the way with some; they rather suffer ten troublesome after-claps than take a little time to prevent them.

Some farmers seem to delight in leaving a weak place in the fence till animals get in and destroy lots of grain. A cunning farmer rather have profits on the other side, by care.

REPLY TO COLONUS.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

Your correspondent, "Colonus," in the current number of the *Maryland Farmer*, has been so good as to speak in terms of commendation of my agricultural address, published in your August and September numbers, and I beg now to acknowledge his favorable opinion so kindly expressed.

My purpose, however, in writing this letter, is to correct a misconception of my meaning by your correspondent, in one passage of the address referred to by him, where I spoke of farmers as "the great middle class of the country." His remarks in this connection indicate that he understood this as an illusion to *social distinctions*, but such is not the fact, as I think will be at once apparent upon examining the context of the passage referred to.

I had been speaking of the evils of the extremes of wealth and poverty; and notably in this connection, of the "*unmeaning and unjust social distinction*" thereby; and after referring to "contentment and competence, as the golden mean between poverty and wealth," and as always within the farmer's reach, I characterized them as "the great middle class of the country" * * * * "equally removed from poverty and wealth."

Surely, this context makes my meaning apparent, and excludes all idea of arbitrary social distinctions.

I have a very hearty contempt for that theory of equality and fraternity which constitutes every man a unit, and levels the statesman with the fool, or the breadwinner with the human drone, but I recognize no class aristocracy in this republican country, other than that of intelligence, virtue and manhood—qualities quite as conspicuous among farmers and planters as any other men—and I find as much truth as sentiment in the words of Tennyson, when he says :

"However it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good!
Kind hearts are more than coronets
And simple faith, than Norman blood."

Even if I had entertained the opinion supposed by your correspondent, I should not have ventured to offer it to an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, such as I then addressed, with most of whom I have valued social relations, or to a society of which I am myself a member, and for which I cherish the most hearty respect and good will.—That class of men which have given to the country, Washington, Clay, Webster and Randolph—which for a hundred years has sent from the Southern States some of the highest ornaments in Congress, and which in Maryland numbers such names as Carroll, Howard, Lloyd and Reed, can never be assigned to an inferior position in Society,

In reference to the origin of the people of Maryland I must frankly admit that I am not prepared to determine the correctness of your correspondent's criticism. None of the authorities at my command at present enable me to satisfy myself.

McMahon says (page 194) that "the emigrants who came over with Leonard Calvert in 1634, were principally Roman Catholics, of whom many were said to be men of rank and fortune." Coming under a royal grant to *establish* the new colony, it would seem to me to be a fair inference, that the power and profit thus to be secured, would be claimed by, and conceded to, Englishmen, no matter from what source future accessions to the population might be drawn.

In 1648, Capt. Stone, who was appointed Governor of the Province, contracted to introduce five hundred settlers of English or Irish descent, and as most of them were probably Protestants, like himself, it seems remarkable to suppose that Scotch, Irish and Welsh alike should avail themselves of the opportunity. It is, undoubtedly, true that the promise of religious liberty afforded in Maryland induced emigration from all parts of the old world, and offered special attractions to the various Protestants who were so restricted abroad.

The Lloyds, the Thomases, and the Snowden's, perpetuate the Welsh patronymics, and the Severn and the Wye rivers keep in pleasant memory those streams of Wales.

The Magruders and the Beales represent Scotland; and the De Courcys, it is said, the Irish line; while Augustine Herman, of Bohemia Manor, is redolent of Teutonic story.

Though I have an English name, I have Scotch blood both from father and mother, in one case from the Ramseys, and in the other from the Lairds.

But, in spite of the large accessions from these sources, I did suppose that the people of Maryland could be properly declared mainly of Anglo Saxon or English descent, and I find that Mr. Sebastian P. Streeter (of recognized authority) in a paper entitled, "Maryland Two Hundred Years Ago," and delivered in 1852 before the Maryland Historical Society, speaks of the people of Maryland in 1650 as "sturdy offshoots from the old *English* stock, who in changing their domicile had not lost their taste for the strong meat of *Saxon* freedom, that the mother country gave them to eat."

I had reference, however, in the expression under consideration, not so much to the strict, original ethnological type of our people as to their present general composition, contrasted with the heterogeneous population of the newer Western States, which are filled so largely with fresh emi-

grants from Ireland and the continent of Europe.

In expression of this idea, I coupled with the words "of Anglo Saxon lineage," and "of Maryland ancestry." But as I spoke without critical consideration, I must admit that I may be in error, though it does not appear clear to me that I am.

However it may be, such kindly and intelligent criticisms as I have received commands my sincere respect and regard for its author.

Respectually, yours,

JAMES A. PEARCE.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Jan. 10, 1876.

Baltimoreans, think of it.

The matters alluded to in the following letter, from a valued and enterprising friend in Kansas, are well worth the attention and consideration of the business men of Baltimore: If the railroads are willing "to see it," produce can certainly be brought here for less freight charges than to New York or Philadelphia:

GLEN BURN, KANSAS, Jan. 1, 1876.

To the Editors of the *Maryland Farmer*.

In looking over the December number of the MARYLAND FARMER I saw an article entitled, "Baltimore, the Commercial Emporium," which I suspect is a production of yours.

I have long desired to see the people of Baltimore and Maryland awakening to the importance of making the "Monumental City" that very thing, permanently, and am prepared to second all your suggestions to Mr. Garrett and other transportation companies in regard to their duty in the premises. An effort on your and their part is all that is needed to secure the shipment of all products from this State that can be spared.

Nothing need be said about the geographical position of Baltimore beyond referring the reader to the map. The only thing is *cheaper transportation*, and I am in favor of a meeting of the farmers and business men of Maryland and Kansas during the Centennial year to further their mutual interests in this direction.

Fraternally yours,

A. J. HAWK.

Last week seventy-eight car loads of cattle from Southwest Virginia were received at Lynchburg, by the way of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and shipped to the Northern markets over the Virginia Midland road. The greater portion of them were of superior quality, and are said to have been as fine and fat as any received.

Roller on Land.

Will use of the *roller*, in the spring season, upon sandy lands tend to render meadows more permanent? An agricultural friend, in Maine, who owns a sandy farm, makes grass growing a decided success; and he attributes that success to free use of a roller, and says that should he be compelled to choose between the roller and manure he would select the roller, since without it his light lands will not retain grass. To him, compacting the soil, is an absolute necessity.

During the war, I noticed that where the Government pastured its mules, in Alexandria County, Virginia, that, notwithstanding the animals remained but a day or two on a farm, the next year the grass upon this pastured farm was much stronger and more luxuriant. And I notice again then and ever since, that upon these light, sandy, Virginia soils, timothy is only volunteer where wagons, or passing stock, have compacted the surface; and will not remain perennial where the land is allowed to remain light and porous, just as winter's frost leaves it.

Hence, my query: Will not the use of a heavy roller tend to make grass grow, and to be permanent? Have any of your readers ever experimented in this direction upon their meadows?

My own belief is, that continued, persistent spring use of a heavy roller upon our meadows and pastures will make them equal to those upon clay lands, and will effectually bar the growth of broom sedge and sassafras, by promoting and encouraging heavy sods of blue and timothy grasses. L.

In response to the inquiries of our correspondent we must say, from our own experience for years, and from observation of the experiments of others, we are fully satisfied that, as a general rule, thoroughly using the roller on all lands is useful, if applied at the proper time. On light, sandy land, it may be used at almost any time, and on the mellow, loamy prairies of the West, to compact the soil and better settle the seed.

On heavy, tenacious or clay soils it should be used only in the fall, or when the ground is *dry* in spring and summer; it then breaks and pulverizes the lumps and clods, making them fine so that plants can appropriate larger portions of the soil. For this reason the roller is better than the harrow, as the one crushes hard lumps, while the other mostly pushes them aside without crushing. The roller in autumn, after grain is sowed, sets the seed better in the ground.

In South America is a prolific honey-bee that has not been furnished with a sting.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

Below, we give another interesting letter from the Pacific Slope, from our intelligent and observing correspondent, Gen. A. M. WINN, who is always in earnest for the welfare of useful industries of all classes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1875.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

It is night; and the old year is dying in the lap of the new—soon it will be buried out of sight.—The lessons it has taught are many—shall we profit by them? The candle has burned down to the socket and flickers there. It is “gone, glimmering through the dream of things that were.” Time has wrapped its dreary mantle round us; the blood is thick, and slowly courses through the veins; our glasses that would have hurt us when a boy are now pleasant to the eyes—but enough of this.

THE FARMERS

were never more cheerful than now; we have had ample rain up to this time, and all nature indicates a most bountiful harvest. The oft told tale of enormous vegetation repeats itself; a few days ago I saw a splendid head of cabbage, weighing forty pounds, and a box of pears averaging three and a half pounds each. We have any quantity of lucious apples in great variety; grapes, fresh from the vines; strawberries, large, beautiful and sweet—grown in the open fields; oranges, limes, lemons, and a variety of tropical fruits, all for sale in our markets every day, and that, too, at reasonable prices.

THE GRANGERS

are increasing in number all the time, while experience and reading marks them out as altogether a different people. They are more self-reliant in all the departments of their expansive institution. As Lick gives a hundred thousand dollars for a monument to the author of the “Star Spangled Banner,” a monument to him who founded the Grange system should be worth millions; his name will in future ornament a page in history longside of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

BOUND TOGETHER

by golden chains of mutual interest, the industrial classes are making their mark upon the public mind, and are taking that which they formerly asked and prayed for as a favor, from the political managers of the country. Like the noble horse, they have discovered their strength, and kicked out of the chafing traces; now freedom has brought them independent self-reliance, which we see cropping out in all public policies that in any way affect their welfare.

OUR GRAPE CROP

was over abundant last year, and will be much greater in 1876. The quantity of wine and brandy on hand is too much for the good of the people.—We have long looked for a discovery whereby grapes might be converted into some other and better use, which seems to have come at last. Your readers will, no doubt, be pleased to learn that experiment in the southern part of this State has developed the fact that good syrup and sugar can be made of grapes at a greater profit than of any thing else.

It has always been known that grapes possessed a very large amount of saccharine matter, but until lately the syrup could not be granulated so as to make it marketable.

Our grapes grow so easily, and so many vines have been planted, the product ceases to be profitable, and many persons have sought relief in pulling up and training their vines so as to use the ground for other purposes. This is a great loss, and will be deeply regretted when it is discovered that sugar farms have been destroyed. Many vine growers are now impressed with the belief that they have a *bonanza* of sugar prospect ahead of them.

THE OLIVE PRODUCT

in the lower part of the State has been a source of profit in making oil; but now they are pickled to great extent by a process held sacred by the inventor; they are not only used as a relish, but a substantial meal is made of them. They are not quite equal in size to the Spanish olive, though full as good in color and flavor. There are not many who are willing to wait ten years for fruit, so the olive trade will hardly glut the market for a long time.

OUR MINES

are still improving wonderfully, they have produced over ninety millions of dollars in the last year, and it will be much more the next. The great fire at Virginia City, in Nevada, scarcely checked the labor on them. The wealth of the owners have replaced the buildings as fast as men could do it.—Other mines are being located and opened every day. There seems to be no end to them; in fact, the country has not been fairly prospected yet.—Men should not run away with the idea that those without money can get it—they must go in the ground two or three thousand feet to find rich, paying ore. Co-operation of capital, only, can run a mine.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

will, in all probability, be fully established in the State University during this year; as the whole industrial element has united in that demand, the legislature will more than likely change the Re-

gency to a Board more in accordance with their request. I will send you a copy of their petition upon the subject, in which you will see the demand comes from the Mechanics' Art College as well.

This fight for our rights has been long and bitter, and but for our success in electing Professor E. S. Carr as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, we would have but little hope in convincing wealth that the poor have rights they are bound to respect.

To Col. D. S. CURTISS.

Woodlawn, Virginia, Farmers' Club.

This Association met pursuant to adjournment at the house of Samuel Pulman, Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 8th of January, 1876. The day was unusually fine for this season of the year, and notwithstanding the bad roads, a very large company assembled, a very considerable portion of which were ladies, altogether numbering nearly one hundred persons. The President, C. Gillingham, was at his post, as usual, but the worthy Secretary, N. W. Pierson, being absent on legislative duties, a substitute was appointed.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. A draft of an improved law, for the protection of sheep, was forwarded to the Club by our Representative at Richmond, which was read, and his course in urging the passage of said law was approved. A delegation of members from the "Lebanon and Anandale Farmers' Club" was present, and submitted a copy of resolutions adopted by that Club, in reference to protection to immigration and sheep raising, asking the co-operation of this Club. The wording of said resolutions not agreeing exactly with the views of this club, a committee, consisting of E. E. Mason, A. W. Harrison and John Ballenger, was appointed to confer with the aforesaid delegation and revise the resolutions referred to, whereupon they reported the following—

WHEREAS, we consider the encouragement of immigration, manufactures and protection of sheep raising a means of increasing the taxable property and augmenting the revenue of the State without increasing the present rate of taxation,

Therefore, Resolved, That we endorse the recommendations of Governor Kemper, in his late Annual Message to the General Assembly, in regard to protection of wool growing by taxation of dogs and exemption of capital to be invested in manufacturing establishments, from taxation for a limited period.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of our resolutions to the Senators and

Delegate representing Fairfax in the General Assembly, and request them to use every means to secure those measures by law.

Resolved, That the *Woodlawn Club* be invited to co-operate and unite with us in our request to our Senators and Delegate representing us in the Legislature."

The resolutions as reported were then adopted.

The Essay, promised at last meeting: "Will Farming Pay in Virginia," by William H. Snowden, was read by that gentleman, and elicited very favorable remarks. The writer demonstrated clearly that farming *would pay here*, if rightly pursued—that it would pay in more ways than one—not that the "golden stream would be quick and violent," but with industry, economy, perseverance and well directed efforts, a competence would be gained, and with more solid satisfaction accompanying the gaining thereof, than in almost any other occupation. After some discussion, the Essay was ordered to be printed.

Supper was then announced, and the Club took a recess to partake of the very bountiful repast provided for the occasion, and notwithstanding the unusually large company present, the allusion to the "loaves and fishes," in the report of last meeting, might well apply in this instance.

After supper, Dr. E. P. Howland, on behalf of the Potomac Fruit Growers' Association, extended an invitation to the members of this Club to attend a banquet of that Association, to be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, corner 9th street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., on the first Tuesday in February next. (The Editor of the *Maryland Farmer* please take notice, and consider himself invited.)

After supper, the subject of W. H. Snowden's Essay, being again under consideration, a committee, consisting of William H. Snowden, C. Luckens and R. F. Roberts, was appointed to consider the expediency of this Club, issuing a circular for the purpose of inducing immigration, and if advisable to report such a one at the next meeting.

The subject of Hunting was then introduced by Dr. Dowland, enquiring about the law in reference to gunning, and it was earnestly recommended that all members of the Club would rigidly enforce the existing laws on the subject, which are amply sufficient for protection.

The Critical Committee made a report which, in its main features, bore witness to the general good management of our host. He is a very intelligent and observing farmer—an Englishman—and is emphatically a self-made man. He started in life, twenty-five years ago, without any means at all, and has by his unflagging industry and persever-

ance, attained a position of independence. His specialty has been market gardening and the dairy, and latterly sheep raising. The reading of the report elicited considerable discussion upon the subject of feeding cows, the use of liquid manure, &c.

It appears that on Mr. Pulman's place, the cows are fed almost entirely on brewer's grains and corn fodder, and do remarkably well. About two dollars worth of the grains per month are fed to each cow.

Very beneficial results were obtained from the use of liquid manure, which should be put on grass land when the ground is wet. Several packages of seeds were received from the Agricultural Department, and distributed to the members of the club.

The Critical Committee for next meeting, are C. Lukens, Walter Walton, and John Ballenger. The club then adjourned to meet at "Woodlawn House," the residence of John Mason, on the 5th of February next.

W. GILLINGHAM, Sec. protem.

For Maryland Farmer.

Drain and Cultivate More.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

I well know that very much of the lands now farmed in the South are in want of fertilizers, they having been worn out, comparatively speaking, by a system of cropping which would thoroughly wear out any land, no matter where it was; and it is a wonder to me that it still produces as good crops as it does after being so badly slighted in regard to manures.

There are a very few farms which do not have several or many acres of naturally good, and, in many cases, rich lands which cannot be worked on account of being too wet during one part of the year, and which becomes baked so hard during the hot summer months as to be proof against the cultivators. It is in just such pieces that there is stored up a vast amount of fertility—in most cases—and to let such a piece lay idle while poor fields are worked is like suffering an amount of capital to lay idle which could be used to advantage. Very few farmers, either South or North, would or should permit this when it is so comparatively easy to reclaim such lands, and when the eventual gain is so great.

By draining thoroughly, such lands can be brought into cultivation, and not only is draining valuable to reclaim wet and marshy fields, but if fields which are apt to bake during the summer are well drained with tile drain, they can readily be

worked the following season. And it is not absolutely necessary to do all your draining in one season, as it can be done early in the fall of each year until all has been gone over. If you possess the means it is well enough to do the job up at once, and thus be done with it, but so few real farmers possess this surplus, it had best be done slowly and carefully. By doing a little of it each year, if you know enough about the matter of drains and drainage to superintend and assist, very little, if any, more than the regular force may be used to do the drainage, thus saving quite an item.

I contend that the strongest hold the Southern farmer has consists in draining and thorough cultivation, rather than ignoring the first entirely, attending to the second but indifferently, and relying upon commercial fertilizers to bring up the farms. Clover, cultivation and drainage are the three things which, when properly carried out, will go far toward building up our southern farms, and make the South what it should be, the garden spot of the United States.

I may, at some future time, give my experience in draining, and hope it will be the means of getting many farmers, whose farms need draining, to try the experiment of draining, or at least cause them to investigate the matter carefully, feeling confident that if carefully investigated, the testimony in its favor will be convincing.

SLUGS THRIPS, &c.—Often foliage of pear trees and other fruits are infested with *Slugs* and other insects, which destroy leaves, buds &c. These can generally be removed and injury prevented by thoroughly syringing the branches and leaves of the trees with soap suds, repeatedly for a few days, which also makes the trees and foliage more bright and healthy, besides ridding them of the insect enemies.

This process has a similar effect in clearing grape vines of the *thrip* and other enemies. The tool and seed stores sell a very effective and handy syringe made of brass; or a pretty good one can be made at home, of a hollow stick or tin tube, but the improved brass one is the best.

For grape vines blowing sulphur on the leaves is more effective in destroying and removing the thrips; a bellows with a small tube near the nozzle is very handy.

The tobacco crop of Virginia is confessedly good this year. A large quantity was raised and the quality for size &c., is better than usual. Some argue a glut and small prices therefrom. Such does not necessarily follow.—*Chase City Enterprise*,

Deer Creek Farmers' Club.

We find reported in the *Bel Air Ægis*, Harford Co. the report of the meetings of the above club, at the residence R. H. Archer, the following persons being present:—October.

Messrs. Ball, Hays, Willis, Gorrel, James Lee, Glasgow, Lochary, Archer, Webster, Parker, Moores, Rogers and Wm. D. Lee. The strangers present were Messrs. Sawyer, Wilson and Alexander. On motion, Mr. Reeve was elected an honorary member. Subject: "Should a farmer farm with a view to a pecuniary profit, or to the improvement of his land?"

Mr. Archer opened the discussion by propounding the following question: "Suppose a man is plowing and his plow strikes a stone, should he stop and pick the stone out, or run over it time and again, until he breaks the plow?" He mentioned the different views of two of his neighbors. "One shoves along in his busy path, with a view to a pecuniary profit, while the second having owned his farm but a few short years, has grubbed and turned the sedge down, now raising fine crops on the same ground."

Mr. Ball wished the subject better defined.

After the subject was pretty fully discussed, in which most of the members took part—

Mr. Webster spoke of Mr. Noah Webster's farming with a view to pecuniary profit, and said that his son Richard Webster, now farms the same land with a view to improvement, and makes about twice as much.

NOVEMBER MEETING OF SAME:—The club met at the house of Parker H. Lee, Nov. 13th, 1875; present the President, Mr. Moores, the Secretary, Mr. Hays, and Messrs. Ball, Willis, Webster, Munnikhuysen, Lochary, Jas. Lee, Wm. D. Lee, Glasgow, Archer, Rogers, Silver, Bayless and P. H. Lee, J. C. Lee, S. M. Lee, and Dr. Jas. M. Magraw. Mr. Ridout having withdrawn from active membership was made an honorary member. Mr. Wm. F. Pannell was also made an honorary member.

Subject for discussion—Hogs. of what stock, best manner to raise, fatten and cure the meat.

Mr. James Lee prefers the China hog, either pure or mixed with other breeds, as they fatten easily. He read an interesting account of the Berkshire hog, from the *Maryland Farmer*.

Subject freely discussed by the members generally; and Mr. Webster thinks a man might as well keep a hound as a poorly fed Berkshire hog. Essex hogs are more domestic than any other breed and will mature early.

Mr. Ball believes that feed makes more difference than breeds; had shipped some meat and expected to get 11 or 12 cents per lb. for it; thinks if the same amount of feed was fed to a hog in comparison to a steer the hog would pay best,

Mr. S. M. Lee thought it barbarous to eat hog flesh. Thinks we raise too many hogs and should raise three lbs. of beef to one lb. bacon

Mr. Silver likes a lazy hog and one that don't jump; thinks them profitable.

Mr. Rogers had experience lately. Packs with plenty of salt and saltpetre; has made a paste of black pepper and molasses and rubbed over hams and shoulders. It keeps off flies.

After lengthy discussions different views still existed; and, on motion, Mr. D. Parker was appointed a committee to address Major A. M. Hancock, United States Consul, at Malaga, Spain, in regard to the agricultural products of that country.

The club adjourned to meet at M. George R. Glasgow's on the eleventh of December next.

DECEMBER MEETING, OF SAME.—The club met at Mr. Geo. R. Glasgow; present, the President, Mr. Moores, and Messrs. Glasgow, Silver, Lochary, W. D. Lee, Munnikhuysen, Parker, Gorrell, Willis, Archer, Rogers, James Lee, Bayless, and Messrs. S. M. Lee, Dr. Magraw, John P. Dallam and Edward Hall.

Mr. Silas Silver was elected Secretary and Treasurer, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hays.

The subject discussed was: The cheapest method of improving land.

Mr. Glasgow thought as cheap and as good away to improve land is with plaster and clover. The sooner you get land set in clover the better.

Mr. Glasgow advocated the use of salt as a fertilizer.

Mr. Gorrell believed in feeding cattle to improved land. Thought it cheaper than to buy bone or salt.

Mr. Hall went in for lime in improving land. Lime is not exactly a manure but a stimulant—a decomposer of the soil, which will bring it into action. Lime and clover were the origin and basis of the improvement in agriculture in this country. Bone is a good substitute, but more expensive.

Mr. Rogers said Mr. Hall had fully expressed his views.

Mr. Dallam said his experience was on sandy soil. He thought lime the cheapest manure.

Mr. Archer.—Improving land with lime is too slow. Bone will pay quicker. He had no doubt lime and plaster were the cheapest methods of improving land.

Dr. Magraw thought clover one of the best fertilizers. Lime, plaster, bone, guano, &c., are all good, but they should be changed.

Mr. Lochary said if he had a piece of land that had never been limed he would lime it the first thing. If he wanted to improve a piece of land rapidly he would bone, lime and manure it, all for the same crop.

Mr. James Lee went in for top dressing grass land with barn yard manure; puts bone, say 600 or 800 lbs. to the acre, on corn, and probably 200 or 300 lbs. on wheat the following fall.

Mr. Parker said where he had applied lime he had a better stand of clover.

Mr. Munnikhuysen had used lime, guano, bone, &c. Used lime two seasons, applying 50 bushels to the acre. By the time he got it on his land it cost him as much as 200 lbs. of bone.

Mr. S. M. Lee said you can make poor land rich on the resources of the land itself, but not quick.

Mr. Bayless had not much experience. Thinks with Dr. Magraw that land should not be manured with one kind too much. His father's plan is to use lime on grass for wheat and put bone on the stubble land.

Mr. Willis, like Mr. Bayless, believed you must go back to the foundation. The soil around here has been exhausted.

Mr. Silver did not think we ought to use the same kind of manure too long. A change is necessary. He liked to top dress with barn yard manure, feed cattle and thus get your land rich.

Mr. Moores believed in making land rich in as short a time as possible, as life is short.

Adjourned to meet at James Silver's, on Saturday, January 8th, 1876.

Indian Cure for Hydrophobia.

In giving the following statement in regard to hydrophobia and snake bites, which we find in an old volume (1828) published by J. S. Skinner, Esq., we feel some personal interest, as in our boyhood days we knew Capt. Horatio Jones, and went to school with his children and nephews, at the Genessee Flats, and well knew the Indians he speaks of, particularly old "Tall Chief" and "John Mature;" the latter was killed in a drunken spree by another Indian named "Quaway."

The War Department, through the office of Indian Affairs, wrote a second letter, under date of January 23, 1827, to Capt. Jasper Parish, asking for the Indians' cure for the bite of mad dogs and snakes; but Capt. Parish answers the letters as follows:

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., December 31, 1827.

Sir:—Your letter of 7th of February last is now before me, requesting information as to the cure of hydrophobia, as practised by the Indians, and also as to the Indian's specifics against the bite of snakes.

I have spared no pains to get the information required, and now send you, enclosed, a letter from Capt. Horatio Jones, the Interpreter, and also the seed to which he refers. The cause of the delay is mentioned in his letter.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JASPER PARISH.

THOS. L. MCKENNEY, Indian Office, Washington.

GENESEE, N. Y., December 24, 1828.

Sir:—The cause of the delay of this answer is owing to the Indians having been drunk almost ever since my return from Canandaigua. After calling there four or five times I found them sober last night, sometime after dark, (Doctors Tall Chief and John Mature,) and received the following from them:

The cure for hydrophobia is a plant resembling the tobacco plant, which is made use of by the Indians as a substitute for tobacco, and which is planted and cultivated in the same manner; and when ripe the leaves are tied together in bunches and put under cover to dry. When a dog is afflicted it is moistened and tied around his neck, and the dry leaves are put into a pipe and smoked by

an Indian into the dog's nostrils; and in case a person is bitten, he is treated in the same manner, except binding the moistened leaves on the wound. They never knew persons to be mad, though they have very frequently been bitten by mad dogs, because they apply the remedy immediately, which they say stops the effects of the poison. * * *

I took this description from the Indians' mouths last night. It certainly will effect a cure; a mad dog was never known to die when they applied this remedy.

HORATIO JONES.

To Capt. J. PARISH, Canandaigua.

The plant spoken of above is the one known as Elecampane, *Helenium*, and is now, in the West, regarded as a cure for hydrophobia and snake bites when immediately applied.

TO PRESERVE EGGS A WHOLE YEAR.—In the following manner we have repeatedly kept eggs perfectly sweet and good for a whole year:

After the hatching time is passed, collect from thirty to fifty dozen (or buy them fresh, when eggs are fifteen to twenty-five cents per dozen), and prepare a liquid thus: One pint of common salt, one pint of lime, dissolved in four gallons of boiling water; let it settle, and put the eggs into the liquor in stone jars when cold. Cover the eggs entirely in the liquid, and use stone, not soft crockeryware jars. Thus embedded, eggs will keep for twelve months, and come out in good shape, though after all they will not be equal to new laid eggs.

There is an objection to the common way of boiling eggs which people do not understand. It is this: The white under three minutes' rapid cooking becomes tough and indigestible while the yelk is left soft. When properly cooked eggs are done evenly through like any other food. This result may be attained by putting the eggs into a dish with a cover, as a tin pail, and then pouring upon them boiling water, two quarts or more to a dozen eggs, and cover and set them away from the stove for fifteen minutes. The heat of the water cooks the eggs slowly and evenly and sufficiently and to a jelly-like consistency, leaving the center or yelk harder than the white, and the egg tastes as much richer and nicer as fresh egg is nicer than a stale egg, and no person will want to eat them boiled after having tried this method once.

ZEODARY.—A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in the appearance of the leaves, and gives off a sweet perfume; it has a bitter, aromatic taste, and is sometimes used in medicine as a stimulant.

GARDEN WORK.



GARDEN WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Although not much work is to be done in the garden itself, this month, much may be done out of it toward facilitating spring and summer operation. Sticks for the support of peas can be got ready, trimmed and sharpened an one end ready for sticking the peas and tomatoes at the proper time. We have found the birch limbs best for this purpose. The length of the sticks assorted in bundles to suit the requirments of different sorts of peas or tomatoes which they will be used for support. In bad weather, make trellises for tomatoes, cucumbers, nasturtiums &c. Make mats for covering hot and cold frames—repair and sharpen tools—prepare compost, and get ready sand and earth to fill pots when wanted for various purposes as the season advances. Much also can be done in the way of trimming hedges, bushes &c., while, if the weather permits, trenching stiff spots and intermixing strong stable manure, rather coarse, with the bottom soil and finer manure with the top soil. Underdrain wherever needed, or deeply sub-soil.

Cold Frames.—Give plenty of air on all days that the temperature will admit of the sashes to be raised; water with tepid water as often as the plants seem to need it.

Lettuce.—Begin to force as much lettuce as you will require to use during the month.

Radish.—In a hot bed sow radish seed and give plenty of heat and moisture.

Peas.—If the weather and ground be favorable sow some peas of the early sorts; sow in well prepared ground, it need not be rich,—burry them 4 inches deep. They bear better for being planted deep, though they may be a little later in coming up; such is the experience of those gardeners whose outhority is acknowledged.

Beets and Parsnips.—May be, under such favorable conditions as above, also sown. Onion-sets may be also set out, and lightly covered with straw or long manure. They will bring a crop of early onions for the table.

Potatoes.—As soon as the ground is in good order, prepare a rich bed and plant potatoes—Early Rose—three or four inches deep, with some hogs-hair, or tobacco stalks cut up in inch lengths, or some dry earth and poultry or hog manure, half and half, strewn in the rows. When covered over, lay long straw over each row,—to be removed at the first working after the plants begin to appear.

Small Salading.—May be sown on rich borders well prepared, facing the south.

Parsley, Sage, Thyme &c.—May be sown as soon as the ground is in order.

Fruit Trees and Small Fruits in the Garden.—May be pruned, dug about and manured with ashes, lime and a little manure. Any moss or course bark should be scraped off, not injuring the tender bark underlying these excressences.

Manure.—If not already secured, a good supply should be put in heaps of good size at convenient distances, to be at intervals turned over and mixed with plaster and mould and moistened with soap suds, urine or a little salt.

Grape Vines.—Prune these with a sharp knife. Make clean cuts—prune severely, and do not be afraid to cut off side branches too close, or lop off the many sprouts &c. Get some good authority on the subject of vine culture, or if you cannot, shorten every stem to four or five feet, leave only two stems to each vine, and cut off every side branch close to the stem, allowing only one eye to each. As they bud, rub off every other bud along the whole stem.

In connection with this department of our Monthly Calender, we design next month to commence a short description of the various uses, qualities, medicinal or otherwise, modes of culture, preservation &c., of the many various herbs, wild and cultivated, that are not properly appreciated and whose market values are seemingly unknown and should be cultivated carefully instead of being as now in many cases treated as pests, or unsightly weeds,

ZAMIA.—This is a genus of plants, having affinities for both pines and tree-ferns; it bears spikes or clumps of flowers, somewhat resembling pine cones.

ZORIL.—This is a species of small animals; the common skunk is one of them; the above is the prettiest name for him.



CABBAGES.

Small, poor, tough cabbages can be grown in poor soil; but large, tender, crisp cabbage can be grown only in rich, mellow, warm soil; in fact, it cannot well be made too rich; and to thrive best, they need frequent hoeing and cultivating, and to have the ground often stirred among them until fall; with this treatment, from good seed, solid, tender heads will be secured.

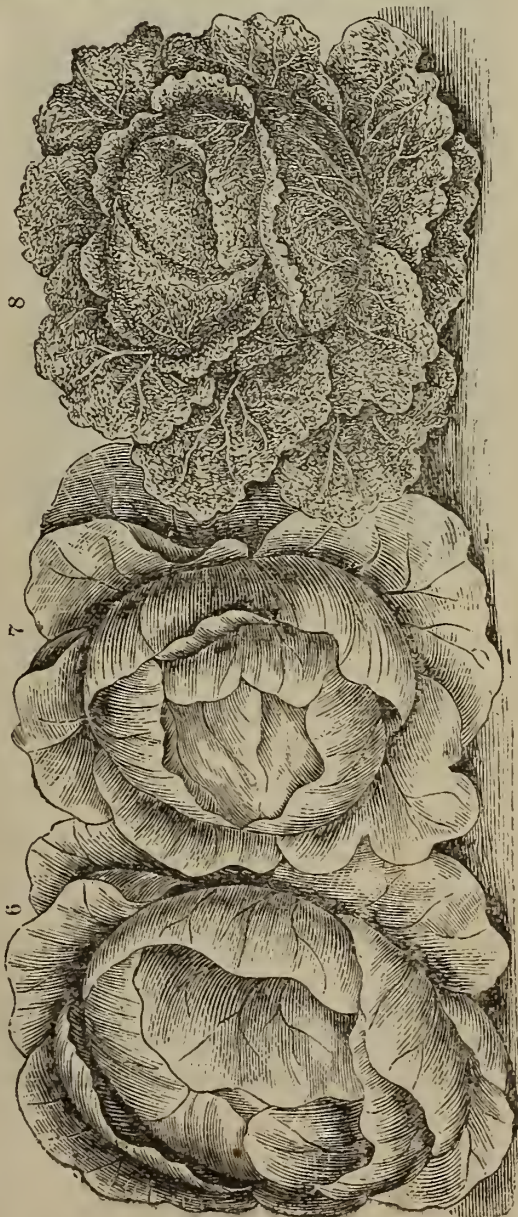
Where very early ones are desired, the seed should be sown in hot beds, then kept growing in cold frames until the air and earth are warm enough to keep them growing. For late use the seed may be sown in warm places in the open air.

The most common and desirable ones are nine varieties, though there are many others. Of these eight are represented in these cuts:

No. 1, the Jersey Wakefield, very popular. No. 2, Winningstadt, a very solid, sweet, good keeper. No. 3, Schweinfurth, a very large and early kind. No. 4, Marblehead Mammoth, requires richest soil. No. 5, Filderkraut, solid, heavy, much like Winningstadt, and always heads well. No. 6, the popular Flat Dutch head. No. 7, Stone Mason Marblehead, solid, superior winter cabbage.

Besides these are the Savoy, red and purple, good for pickling, and making a pleasant variety of colors by mixing with the whiter ones.

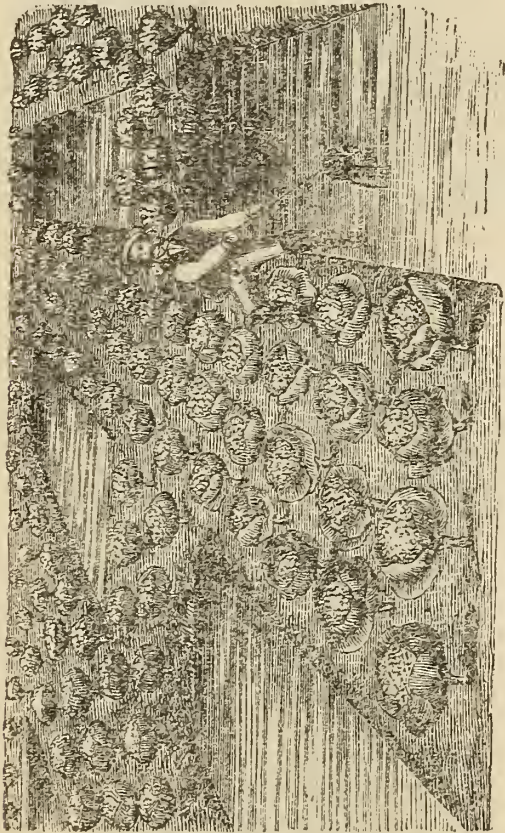
XEROPHAGY.—Dry food, and subsisting on dry food; better so, than to be wet with some things too common in some places,



HOW TO GROW CAULIFLOWERS.

This is the most beautiful as well as most delicious of all the cabbage family ; and as it requires little more trouble and skill to raise it than good cabbage, we are astonished that more farmers do not indulge in this rich luxury. When farming in the Western States, we always had plenty of large, rich heads for our own use, and to gather in quite a revenue by the sale of them. We grew them on rich, mellow, mucky soil, near a ditch, which ran with a little water all the summer, from which we watered our plants daily ; and had the pleasure of taking premiums at the fairs with our fine products.

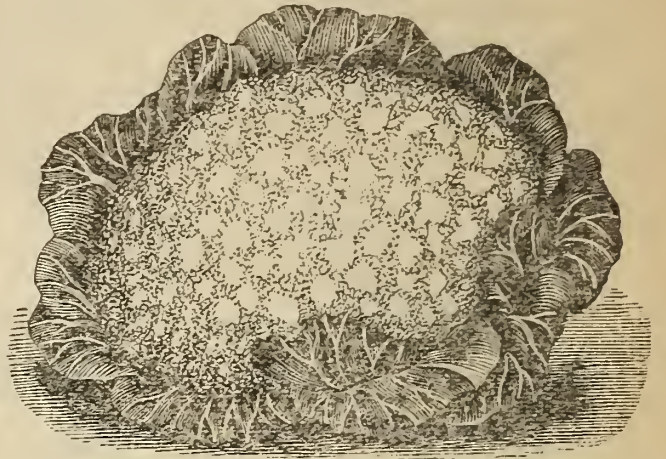
For the benefit of the readers of the MARYLAND FARMER, we have procured from J. Vick, the distinguished seedsman and florist, the following handsome cuts, which illustrate this article.



The cauliflower delights in a rich soil and abundance of water, which it would be well to apply artificially in a dry season. After seeing the splendid cauliflower growing around Erfurt, in Prussia, and observing the pains taken in its culture, I did not wonder that we fail in our hot, dry climate.—Cauliflower there is grown in low, swampy ground, which is thrown up in wide ridges. The plants are set on the ridges, and between these are ditches of water.

Every dry day the water is bailed from these ditches upon the growing plants, and the result is, cauliflower of enormous size, compact, and almost

as white as snow. The engraving will give a pretty good idea of these cauliflower gardens, and the process of watering. In the ditches, water cress is grown, both for cutting and seed. Still, we must say that we have never seen or heard of finer cauliflower than is sometimes grown in the South and



West. The flower buds form a solid mass of great beauty and delicacy, called the "curd," and its appearance is shown in the engraving. This is rendered more delicate by being protected from the sun. Break off one or two of the leaves, and place them upon the flower. Gardeners sometimes sow seed in the autumn, for early cauliflower, and keep the plants over in frames ; but by sowing the early varieties in the spring, in a hot-bed or cold-frame, or even in an open border, they can be obtained in pretty good season. For late cauliflower, sow seed in a cool, moist place, on the north side of a building or tight fence, in this latitude, about the first of May, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle, so destructive to every thing of the cabbage tribe when young. Do not allow the plants to become crowded in the seed-bed. Transplant in moist weather, or shade the newly set plants. In the autumn, plants which have not fully formed the "flower," or "curd," may be taken up and placed in a light cellar, with earth at the roots, and they will generally form good heads ; or they may be hung up by the stems, head down, in a cool cellar, and will do well.

XANTHOXYLUM.—A prickly shrub, the inside and bark of which is yellowish, and the berries a dark orange color ; the bush is prickly, and the bark, berries and roots have a pungent, sharp, spicy and aromatic taste. The prickly ash, which grows in low lands along streams, is the common shrub of this kind. A tea made of the bark or berries is found to be good in curing and preventing fever and ague, acting somewhat in the same way as Peruvian bark or quinine ; the juice sometimes relieves tooth-ache when held in the hollow tooth.

Live Stock Register.

PLAN OF PIG PEN.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

A correspondent from Maryland wrote me the following letter, and I wrote him I would prepare a plan and have it published in the *Maryland Farmer*, so others could glean something of interest, if it possessed any.

My correspondent wrote as follows: "I write to ask a favor of you, believing you have facilities for knowing how to do for me what I want."

"I keep four brood sows and one boar. I desire to build a *piggery* to accommodate them and their progeny. I want to gather my hogs in the same place, and, if necessary, put them all in at night during the times when they are not being fed for slaughter, and also have pens to accommodate the sows having pigs. I want one portion with a plank floor and a portion with an earth floor, so the hogs can have access to either at will, and I want all on as cheap a plan as possible. Will you give me a design? I would dig a well convenient to run water through the different parts."

I herewith present a plan of pig pen which is not expensive, is raised up from the ground so as to allow no harbor for rats, and also allows the saving of manure, which is quite an item of value to the farmer. We, from our pens and yards, take several hundred loads of valuable manure annually, which would be lost by leaving the swine run around loose.

The corner posts should be made of good, stout cedar, as they are much more durable than any other kind of wood, provided it has plenty of heart. The floor should be made to slope backwards from the front of the pen, so as to carry off the water, which would otherwise make the inside filthy and unhealthy. The pen (ours is) is made facing the west, and is boarded up from the floor some five and a half feet, which makes a front high enough for ordinary purposes. The sides are both well boarded up with inch pine boards, well nailed on.

The pens are made to back in the barn yard, while the north end of the outside pens or pig yards should be boarded up as high as the pen rather than using rails, as it affords a great protection from the cold of winter. The divisions between these pens can be made of stout posts and rails, which we have found much more durable than boards, as the pigs cannot get at them to loosen them as they can and do with boards.

At the back of the inside pen, openings are to be large enough for large swine to get through. *Sliding* doors—which are safer than *hinged* doors—should be made at the back of each yard, so as to make it easy to change the swine from one pen to another. As the pens back into the barn yard, if the pigs happen to get out at night they cannot get into mischief,

As I think the cut will explain itself in regard to dimensions and appearance, I will not say much more in regard to it, as farmers can modify it to suit their own ideas and conveniences. (We have no cut to insert.)

The troughs should be made of good, sound two inch oak, or of two-inch sound, good pine plank, and should then be shod with iron to prevent the pigs from eating it, which they are apt to do. If solidly put in, such a trough will outlast the pen.

In regard to pens for brood sows, I would prefer them to be built separately, and raised about six inches to one foot from the ground, so as to prevent rats from having a harbor, as well as to keep the pen dry. Slats should be raised all around the pen against the uprights, about six or eight inches from the floor. This is to prevent the sow from crowding the young pigs against the sides or in the corners, and then laying on them, which she will otherwise do. As soon as the young porkers are about a week old, a place should be cut in the side of the pen, if not previously made, large enough to let the young porkers out, for a run does them much good and keeps them sound and healthy. The pens can be built about the same style as the cut given for the other pens, but should be about two feet deeper, though the same width is amply sufficient. This will give a pen eight feet wide by ten or twelve feet deep, which is room enough for any sow. It should have a good roof on it, and the frontage should be toward the south. We prefer to have the sow on a floor entirely, as she, as well as her litter, keep much cleaner, so a yard is dispensed with.

The sow should be put in her pen not later than a week before she has her pigs, and two weeks is much better, otherwise she will be restless, and may loose some of her pigs.

A TAX ON DOGS.

Several well written and able articles have, during the past year, appeared in the columns of the *Maryland Farmer*, on the—to the agriculturist—important subject of the taxation of dogs for the protection of sheep. That the number of worthless dogs is a great nuisance none can deny, and any measure which will tend to abate this nuisance would add greatly to the good and comfort of the entire community.

Stringent laws have been passed for some of the counties and still exist, but are not enforced; for other counties, similar laws have been enacted, but succeeding legislatures have repealed them, at the suggestion of members, who were elected in place of those who proposed the law, and, for their patriotism, were rewarded with permission to stay at home in the future. The truth is, that with the masses, a dog law, as it is called, is thoroughly unpopular, there is a certain feeling, inherent in the human breast, friendly to the dog. The rich and poor alike take pleasure in his companionship, and the poor man regards it as a luxury to possess a dog, saying he does not understand why this pleasure—having comparatively so few—should be taxed for the protection of the rich man's sheep. From this cause a tax upon dogs, merely for the protection of sheep will never be sustained as long as the right of suffrage is exercised, where one-fifth, we will say, of the people keep sheep, four-fifths do not, nor never will, but they all keep dogs, and the argument, that they will get their mutton and yarn cheaper by taxing their dogs, although a truthful one, they do not or will not understand. There has been a good deal said about the law of 1874 as being no protection to sheep, therefore, of no use to the farmer. Now, after carefully reading that law, it would seem, that which it does not, (and that we think wise,) profess to be a law for protecting sheep, still it would have that desirable effect, indirectly, by decreasing the number of dogs, and also thereby also abating the nuisance in a great degree, because the vast majority of the people would be entirely satisfied if they were permitted to have one dog free of taxation, and this law provides, that every house-holder should have one male dog so exempted. When this law first went into effect, persons living in my neighborhood, who had four or five dogs, reduced the number to one, and were perfectly content. Another portion of our people, and they are generally an influential class, have always bitterly opposed a dog law. And these are the fox hunters, but in conversation with an old veteran of the Disciples of St. Hubert, a few days ago, he said, "let the law of 1874 be

amended by allowing a bounty, say of \$5 on each fox killed by hounds, to the owners thereof, and we can have no better dog law. You will then have all parties satisfied, the poor man with his one watch and coon dog exempted, and the fox hunter with his pack will be able to pay the tax from the bounty allowed, and, in addition, you make it to our interest to kill the fox, instead of taking him alive for the sake of future sport; and as to the bounty it can well be afforded when the damage done to poultry and young pigs by foxes is considered."

To amend the present law by allowing this bounty, and making it imperative on the County Commissioners of the respective Counties to have the law carried into effect, leaving the details to be arranged by them, will no doubt accomplish all that can be done in the premises, until, at least, the people are educated up to the idea that all dogs must be taxed or exterminated.

To undertake to enforce a law in this State at present, which would permit a constable to destroy a dog on his owner's premises, because he had not paid a tax on the dog, would just as certainly be resisted to the bitter end, as if the life of a member of the house-hold was threatened, and for any one to destroy a dog, unless caught "flagrante delicto," in other words, in the act itself, of killing a sheep, or being rabid, would engender a feeling of revenge, that, with most people, would never rest until satisfied.

A FARMER.

They Broke the Steers.

He got the calves—they were almost yearling—close in the corner of the shed, and he got the little bow on to the neck of one of them, but he jumped and pitched round some and jerked Jim—that's the boy was trying to yoke them—on to the seat of his pants into the mud; but he didn't get mad, but up and at it again—he knew the steer didn't understand all about it, and so made allowances; Tom came in just then, and he went to put the bow on the neck of the other; but an old frightened ewe dashed by, knocking his legs from under him, and down he went, but didn't take it so kindly as Jim did, and commenced rushing at the old sheep, when Billy Buttin—that's the old daddy sheep—took a hand—rather a head—in hoisting Tom on the other end of the shed; but with patience and perseverance, the boys got the steers yoked; then by gentleness, and not getting wrathful, nor whipping much, they soon had the little steers so gentle and obedient they would draw a little sled of grain or wood any where; they only needed to learn what was wanted of them to do it.

Dogs and Sheep.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1876.

To the Editors of Maryland Farmer:

Thanks for your unmistakably pointed suggestions, page 5 in January number, in regard to dogs and rogues in matter of sheep raising. As an ante-bellum Western sheep raiser, I certainly appreciate your words as just what every farmer should carefully heed and follow who desires to improve his farm and to grow sheep. There can be no question as to the superiority of sheep over other farm stock in benefitting agricultural lands, and I do not doubt that thousands of unproductive acres in Maryland and Virginia can be easily restored to original fertility with less cost than by any other method, through prudent, judicious sheep feeding and pasturing. But under the inalienable right of every loafer and chicken thief to grow and keep around him a horde of hungry, pilfering dogs, these two States are nearly barred the sheep industry, unless met by the equally inalienable right possessed by every land holder, to shoot marauders and to distribute "seasoned bacon." I sincerely hope that every farmer subscriber of yours will hereafter act upon your suggestions, not only as to sheep but as to their protection.

L.

*For the Maryland Farmer.***About Twin Calves.**

A few months since, an article in the *Farmer*, under the caption of a "Prolific Cow," taken from the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*, attracted my attention, but the number becoming mislaid, the subject passed from notice.

In your comments on the article, you suggested the idea, that, perhaps, the females in such cases might not breed, and requested any of your readers, having any experience in such matters, to communicate it for publication.

Many years ago, Admiral Coffin, of the British Navy, a native of Nantucket, sent over to this country a fine bull of the Durham stock, though not purely of the Improved Short Horn breed. A gentleman of my acquaintance having a fine native cow, a twin (the pair having been heifers) sent this cow some distance to the bull "Admiral," as he was called. The offspring were twins, a bull and heifer—very fine animals—and both were raised. The bull being kept for service. The heifer grew up to a large size—was barren—and at five years of age weighed nearly 2,000 lbs., looking like a bullock.

I remember some three or four other pairs of calves the progeny of that bull—male and female—and in every case the heifer proved barren. Such animals were called *free martins*.

I agree with you, in that article, that one good calf will be worth more than twins.

H. P.

THE DAIRY.**Feed and Breed of Dairy Cows.**

Dr. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts closes a paper contributed to the report to the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, with the following summary of the conclusions at which he has arrived on this subject:

1. That the production of butter is largely dependent on breed.

2. That there is a structural limit to the production of butter, to each cow.

3. That when the cow is fed to this limit, increased food cannot increase the product.

4. That the superior cow has this structural limit at a greater distance from ordinary feed, and more ready to respond to stimuli, than the inferior cow.

5. That the superior is seldom fed to her limit, while the inferior cow may be easily fed beyond her limit, and as a practical conclusion, increased feed with a superior lot of cows will increase the butter product, but if fed to an inferior lot of cows, waste can but be the result.

6. That the character of the food has some influence on the character of the butter, but even here breed influences more than food.

7. That there is no constant relation between the butter product and the cheese product.

8. That the casein retains a constant percentage, and that this percentage does not appear to respond to increase of food.

9. That the casein appears to remain constant, without regard to the season.

10. That increase in the quantity of milk is followed by an increase in the total amount of casein.

11. That insufficient feed acts directly to check the proportion of butter, and has a tendency to decrease the casein of the milk and substitute albumen.

12. That the best practice of feeding is to regulate the character of the food by the character of the animals fed; feeding superior cows nearer to the limit of their production than inferior cows; feeding, if for butter, more concentrated and nutritious foods than for cheese, producing succulent material which will increase the quantity of the milk yield.

The Poultry House.



The Maryland Poultry Association---Large Show.

This Association commenced its third Annual Exhibition, in Baltimore, on the 4th of January, continuing the 5th, 6th and 7th days of the month, realizing more than expected success.

Several States were represented by rare and costly fowls and birds, including New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New England, and several others; and many seem to regard this as the finest show ever made in this country, both for the rareness, beauty and number of the specimens, in nearly every department.

The Maryland Institute, the place of Exhibition, was crowded daily and evening with admiring and much pleased spectators.

There was a fine, large collection of singing and pet-plumage birds from different parts of the world.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association are as follows: S. H. Slifer, President; David Mordecai, W. T. Walters and F. A. Rommel, Vice-Presidents; Geo. O. Brown, Secretary; George Schwinn, Treasurer; and George Colton, Ezra Whitman, T. Alman Cochran, Charles Becker and D. F. Wall, together with those officers, constitute the Executive Committee.

There were several cages of singing and ornamental birds, Madagascar and Angora rabbits, Maltese cats, English and German hares, a monstrous hawk, one eagle and owls, the little Guinea pigs, and a four-legged hen, belonging to John B. Piet, of Baltimore. A collection belonging to H. Thomas, of Baltimore, comprises an armadillo,

California and home quails, a South American tropical and a King Lourin. The Patterson Park Commissioners have on exhibition a rare display of Egyptian, Brahma, Hong Kong and wild geese and rare ducks.

The attendance was large, both of citizens and strangers. Great credit is due to the Secretary and other officers for their energy and good taste in securing such eminent success at this interesting exhibition.

A flying contest came off on the 5th, between 4 birds, two belonging to D. Mordecai, and the others to Marion C. Mordecai and John C. Strine, for silver goblet. The birds were tossed at Washington, three from the dome of the capital, and one from Reily's Hotel, at 9 o'clock. The birds flew to their respective cotes in Baltimore, and were timed and taken to the exhibition hall where the result was announced.

Four pigeons were entered, two belonging to D. Mordecai, and the others to John C. Strine and Marion C. Mordecai. Three of the birds were tossed from the dome of the Capital and the other from Reily's Hotel.

The pigeon flying race was won by "Dexter," belonging to John C. Strine, of Baltimore. The course was from Washington to Baltimore, and "Dexter" made the forty miles in one hour and forty-nine minutes, leaving the dome of the Capital at 9.30 A. M., and arriving in this city at 11.19 A. M. The other pigeons came home later, in the P. M.

The winning bird, a beautiful specimen of the carrier pigeon, five months old, was taken to the Poultry Show, at the Maryland Institute, and placed on exhibition. It attracted universal attention from the large crowd in attendance.

Mr. Strine has in training several other carrier pigeons, which, it is expected, will take part in a flying contest from Philadelphia to this city on the Fourth of July. Mr. Mordecai's cotes will also be represented in this contest.

Dogs, in considerable numbers, of all sorts, were on exhibition the third day.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

At the Poultry, pet and dog Show, premiums were awarded in the several classes as follows:

POULTRY AND PETS:

C. B. Wise, J. E. Lloyd, George Colton, Geo. O. Brown, Jno. Oler, T. A. Cochran, Jno. Merryman, W. F. Long, J. K. McKissick, E. J. Chandler, Wm. Bowman, G. B. Milligan, Thos. A. Symington, J. P. Sanderson, J. H. Symonds, Francis Taylor, Wm. McAnnally, J. P. Shriner, J. R. Mordecai, F. A.

Parker, W. S. G. Baker, Jos. Gorsuch, Jno. White, W. A. Myers, J. E. Delapane, E. Whitman, H. Thomas and Lewis Gilbert.

PREMIUMS ON PIGEONS:

Andrew Scheld, N. W. Caughey, T. S. Gaddess, Jno. Yewdell, H. Colell, Geo. Purvis, D. E. Newell, J. E. Koons, J. H. Lammers, David Mordecai, F. A. Rommell, S. H. Slifer W. B. Cochran, J. J. Strine, J. E. Deleplane, Jno. Van Opstal, Chas. H. Klemm, N. M. Pusey, B. F. Wall, H. F. Whitman, A. Muller, Jos. Schning, F. Heine, Louis Roll, Jno. Oler and Chas. Becker.

DOG PREMIUMS:

J. H. Stromberg, E. Schenk, Sam'l Willie, J. A. Smith, C. W. Warfield, H. B. Wells, W. Ahrens, Chas. Spence, Chas. Euglehardt, W. F. Jones, Louis Roll, Jos. Chrystal, E. P. Suter, H. Easter, Mrs. S. Smith, R. S. Latrobe, G. W. Kemp and Jacob Albert.

Altogether, this third Grand Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Poultry Association was a gratifying success to all concerned, and will stimulate a still better show next winter; or, will it not induce them to make a triumphant exhibition at the Centennial Show, the coming summer,

For the Maryland Farmer.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

The accompanying illustration well represents a first-class pair of this variety. The cut was originally engraved as a portrait of stock owned by Mr. Minier, of Illinois. Light Brahmas stand pre-eminently at the head of the Asiatics—being more widely disseminated, and more generally popular than any other known breed of fowls. Both in England and America are they abundant, and yet first-class, meritorious show birds are so difficult to produce that enormous prices are realized for them. Light Brahmas are high in economical merits, being noted for their large size as well as great beauty of plumage—slow in their motions—quiet in disposition—large and deep in body—good egg producers, especially in winter when most needed. As already stated, they are of a lazy disposition; this has its advantages as well as disadvantages. In the first place they can be easily confined, while on the other hand they are not really as good foragers as the Leghorns. They are well feathered generally, and down to the tips of the toes.

For ordinary farm use this leg feathering is a drawback. The American Light Brahma is a heavier bodied and coarser fowl than the English strain. It is especially apt to be "long-

legged, and as the day of the long-legged Shanghais, that can eat off of the top of a barrel and all that is in it," is over this is one of the chief obstacles in the way of the breeder.. It is as much folly to feed corn, &c., to produce those long, exceedingly unedible shanks on a Light Brahma as it is to produce "long-legged racers" on the hog line. We trust breeders generally will lay much stress upon this point in mating their breeding stocks.—For a description of the fancy points required to constitute an exhibition of Light Brahmas, we must refer our readers to the new American standard of excellence, as it only would be a waste of space to republish the same here.

No breed of fowls can be considered perfect—to embrace all the desired economies of eggs and flesh. But take them all-in-all, there are few ahead of the Light Brahmas. If farmers would only clear off their mongrels and keep a pure stock of this or some other good variety, double the profits could be derived from poultry. Light Brahmas would furnish eggs in plenty when the dunghills would produce none. Light Brahmas would supply broilers for the early spring market—chicks of good size and very palatable, which would command seventy-five cents and upwards per pound, when the dunghills would not be marketable until late in the summer—having cost more feed, and not only producing less than half the flesh, but also of inferior quality, perhaps, and bringing only eighteen or twenty cents per pound on account of the lateness of the season. Thus, without any further remarks, we trust the *common-sense* farmer will perceive his folly and change his ways.

W. ATLEE BURPEE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

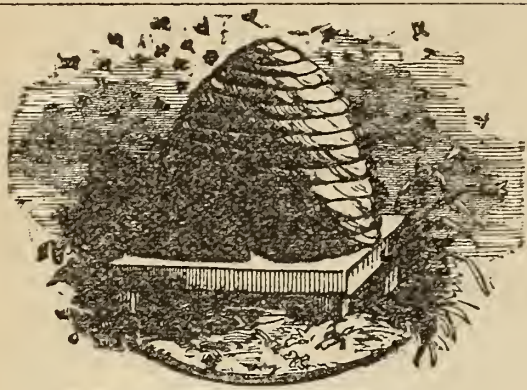
BIG TURKEY.—Thanksgiving day, in Washington City, D. C., a Bronze goble, weighing 45 lbs., sold for \$25. It was raised by Mr. J. M. Kilgour, Loudon County, Virginia.

Poultry raising is always profitable if the best breeds are obtained, and then well taken care of.

PIGEON AND POULTRY BULLETIN.—Mr. A. M. Halsted, the wide awake Editor of the above useful Magazine gave us a pleasant call last week, and offered us useful facts in the Fancier's line of subjects. His Journal is well worth general patronage.

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES.—The handsomely printed Schedule of premiums, to be paid by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in 1876, is received; they are large and numerous.

THE APIARY.



HONEY-MARKETS.

Last October, while visiting Gunston, Va. we there met a Mr. Chase, from Vermont, who is extensively engaged in raising honey, and skillful in handling bees; he informed us that he had, this season, sold between four and five tons of good honey, made by 75 swarms or hives of bees; and at very good profit.

The *Home Journal*. says in regard to marketing honey:—

“If the producer would take a little time and trouble to furnish the consumer with genuine honey at a moderate price, and thus get a market established, he would be surprised at the amount he could sell, and not be swindled out of his money by honey dealers.

People who only got a few pounds of me last year are beginning to speak for from fifty to one hundred pounds of extracted honey, and the prospect is that I cannot half supply the demand another year, without an extraordinary yield of honey.

Bees consume large quantities of water when building comb and raising brood. Want of water is one of the causes of dysentery among bees. Knowing the great importance of water for bees we again call attention to it. A bucket, tin pail or trough filled with water, with a few pieces of old comb or sticks for floats, for the bees to alight upon and drink in safety, should be kept near the hives, unless some stream of water is near.

The busy bee is ready to work and to die for the civilized, always follows his advance on the frontier, is as easily domesticated as fowls, and as easily managed and handled by the intelligent hand; and there is no more need of killing the little toiler, to enjoy the rich fruit of his labor, than there is to kill hens for their eggs, or a sheep for its fleece.

Adam Grimm, of Jefferson, Wisconsin, is one of the largest honey raisers in the world. His crop for the last year was 25,910 pounds, and his apiary consists of 1,158 colonies.

Fertilizers, Transportation, Farms.

In this matter, the dealers in Baltimore and the farmers in the Southern States have a mutual interest; if fertilizers can be transported from the one to the other at reasonable prices, both will be largely benefited, and the transporters, also, will realize a good business, in carrying them—fair profits at fair prices.

There are large tracts of light, sandy, but very friendly lands—known as pine lands—in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and some other States—occupying very healthy localities, and for sale at very low prices. They are already attracting considerable settlement, from the North, East and West, and this tide of emigration, to that genial region of long seasons, would quickly be still greater by cheap transit, if the transportation companies—especially railroads—would regard the matter in a wise broad light, and look ahead to the vast business that is to be built up there; and which they can increase and expedite by a liberal transportation, policy.

Those light, warm lands must be enriched and brought up, in great measure, by commercial fertilizers, which will require immense quantities; but the crops will richly pay for them, if the freights of shipping them do not require extravagant prices—if railroads do not “kill the golden goose,” before she lays the egg; in fact, they can feed the goose and make the golden eggs.

Then, in turn, the ample crops, thus produced by ample supplies of fertilizers, will make another mass of freights, in farm products, to be carried back to markets, where needed—thus securing freights both ways.

Dealers in fertilizers, at Baltimore, as well as railroads running out of the city, are deeply interested in this matter, in doing what they can to secure a reasonable freight tariff for their fertilizers to the South, and for bringing back produce; this is eminently a *Baltimore affair*; and prosperity lies in attending to it in season.

We shall speak of this matter at more length in a future number; but simply allude to it now, that railroad companies may early “see it,” as well as business men of the City of Baltimore, which it is our desire to see flourish grandly.

THE MALTBY HOUSE.—This noted hotel furnished its customers, on Christmas and New Year's days, with sumptuous and elegant dinners of rich variety, with beautiful gilt-printed bills of fare, and mine host, Hogan, the popular landlord, with his courteous cleks, were all in their most obliging mood, while the attendants were active and polite, in discharging their duties.

HORTICULTURE.

HOME GARDENING.

Horticulture is yet in its infancy with us. Wherever we go we see hundreds of houses with nothing whatever about them but the naked earth and weeds. We are apt to think it is none of our business what other people do, but this is a mistake. It is our business, and because it is our business we are all interested in the success of our Horticultural Society. As we are in communities together, we are all, more or less, influenced and affected by what each other does. If people are careless or uncleanly in their habits disease ensues, and though we be cleanly, the epidemic reaches us as well as the lowest character amongst us. Moreover, from an æsthetical point, we are interested in our neighbor. If there is any beauty in a building, a picture, a tree, or a flower, that beauty is the same whether in our possession or not, and we can enjoy it, though the expense of its creation be not our own. Possession, perhaps, enhances the pleasure; but still, in a great degree, we can enjoy the beauty that belongs to another. It is surely a more gratifying sight, even to the most careless eye, to look on a beautiful home, though a humble one, than to see squalid, wretched carelessness; and herein we have an argument why it is really our business to see horticulture spread amongst all walks and conditions of life. It is not a mere barren sentiment, but it is clearly the interest of every one, who has some thought for his own material or mental prosperity, to see that horticulture flourish among all his neighbors.

Many think that horticulture means a vast expenditure of time and money. Of course one can spend to any extent on any thing, but it is not a necessity; one needs but to plant a few vines about his house to be a horticulturist; a small beginning truly, but still it is horticulture. We should like to see this matter of Home Gardening still more encouraged, for it seems to be the beginning, the foundation for all. There is nothing more beautiful than to see a house, though it be a log cabin, covered with foliage from vines and climbers. It is, indeed, the very symbol of peace and happiness, that we wish always to associate with home. It is not difficult to get a few honeysuckles, or roses, or clematises. There are wistarias, Virginia creepers and trumpet vines, which can be had very cheaply; but even where cost is an object, many kinds can

be had from the woods which would look better than the bare boards or bricks that are often seen.

But very few poor people own their own houses and yards; and there is a natural repugnance to doing anything to property that is not one's own.—Indeed, we have heard people say that it is not their interest to make rented property look beautiful, as it is only a temptation to a flinty landlord to rent it to other people who will pay a higher rent in consequence. This is more imaginary than real. There are, of course, some who cannot see their own interest; the majority know that the tenant who takes care of a place is worth a score of those who do not, and are more inclined to the side of easiness than severity to such. It would indeed be to the interest of property owners, generally, who have properties to rent, to start the love of home gardening among their tenants, by planting some cheap vines for them to care for; no doubt, in a number of cases, these would be neglected, and, perhaps, suffered to die out, but a few would care for them, and the influence of these would soon spread to the others. It is certainly their interest to encourage home gardening among the people, and it is ours as well as theirs. It is the interest of all of us.

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

JANUARY MEETING—1876.

We have the report of the efficient Secretary of this Society, which held its regular monthly meeting at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday January 4th. In the absence of the President, Col. William H. Chase, first Vice-President, occupied the chair, with J. E. Snodgrass as Secretary.

The meeting being the annual one, the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were in order.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Hon. Nathan W. Pearson, the Treasurer, being unable to attend, because of his duties as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, forwarded a report, which was read by the Secretary, and presented a quite healthy state of the finances, which spoke well for the prosperity of the Society in an important respect.

Secretary Snodgrass then read his annual report, a very interesting document, recounting the history, good works, excursions, membership, &c., all showing a prosperous and useful career, stating specially that one feature of increase had been the election of a number of

WOMEN, AS ACTIVE MEMBERS.

The tendency of their presence has been to foster that refinement and sociality which supplies an indispensable element of success to such institutions.

Communications, from President Gillingham, accounting for his absence from the meeting, on account of a severe accident. Also from Treasurer Pearson, as he is elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

An essay, on insects, from the President was read by the Secretary.

The chair directed the document to be placed on file, that the facts might be inquired into at some future time.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

An election was now had for officers to serve during the present year. The following was the result: J. H. Gray, President; Chalkley Gillingham, first Vice-President; Harriet N. Nute, second Vice-President; J. E. Snodgrass, Secretary; E. P. Howland, Treasurer; Executive Committee, (in addition the *ex-officio* members) — William H. Chase, D. O. Munson, John Saul and Martha D. Lincoln.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

On motion of the Secretary a vote of thanks was tendered to the Hon. Wm. H. Clagett, owner of these rooms, for his continued liberality and courtesy to the Association during the past year.

William Smith, District of Columbia, (owner of a farm at Herndon, Va.,) was elected to membership.

The "American Stock Journal," a dollar monthly, published and conducted by Potts Brothers, Parkesburg, Pa., and MARYLAND FARMER, monthly, published by Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, at \$1.50 a year, and editorially conducted by S. S. Mills and D. S. Curtiss, and the "Practical Farmer and Journal of the Farm," an illustrated weekly, published at Philadelphia, by Paschall Morris & Son, at \$2.50 a year, were reported as received—all of which were, as the Secretary inferred, intended as donations to the Association.

PROPOSED SOCIAL REUNION.

The Secretary exhibited a handsome emblamatic gavel, which a number of the members had ordered for presentation to the retiring President. The occasion for presentation will be the February meeting, the first Tuesday of the month. Secretary Snodgrass has been selected to make the presentation address. This will be followed by other speeches and exercises in harmony with the occasion, and a "surprise party," made up of fruits and dainties contributed by the members who will be expected to invite their friends. After the exercises at the hall, on invitation of Col. Chase, such as desire will be welcomed at his residence. The floral decorations and general arrangements have been placed in charge of Mrs. Nute, Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Elliott.

A CORRECTION CLAIMED,

In our report of the December meeting, it is claimed by members there was an erroneous interpretation of their views, touching the influence of our climate in winter. The correction will be best made by stating on the authority of Mr. Munson, who has called our attention to the matter, that *fruit buds*, and not "trees," however young and tender, were intended to be spoken of, as liable to be "winter-killed" in the Potomac region.

Adjourned to the first Tuesday in February, at the same place.

The MARYLAND FARMER will be regularly sent free to the Society.

Influence of Newspapers.

On the potent benefits resulting from publishing notices of societies, meetings or business operations, we copy the following very pertinent remarks in the report of the Secretary, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, of the Potomac Fruit Growers' Society, from the *Star* of last month:

"If the funds of the Society, during the opening year, should justify it, as the Treasurer's report shows they would have done during the past year, I would recommend a more liberal expenditure of the income in notices of our meetings through

THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

They bring those to our meetings whose addresses, and even their names, are in many cases, unknown to us, who can be converted into valuable members. I could, if not invidious, specify a number of most desirable members captured through this *agency of the papers* that reach every body worth having for co-laborers in our good work. He who underrates the agency of the newspapers as

ADVERTISING MEDIUMS,

for associations as well as business firms, stamps himself as wanting in appreciation of one of the mighty forces that most do move the world."

Seed Dealers and the Courts.

Some months back, a seed dealer was prosecuted and judgment rendered against him for damages, in consequence of seeds sold by him not proving exactly to be as represented. The defendant appealed to a higher court for a review of the case, which is pending.

In view of these facts, a meeting was held on the 6th of January, at the Astor House, New York, by the principal seedsmen of the country, at which the following resolution was adopted and signed by them:

"While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, it is hereby mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser of this package, that we do not warrant the same, and are not in any sense liable or responsible for the seeds sold by us, or for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof in any respect."

It was agreed that this should be printed on their bill-heads and circulars, or a notice similar to it: Full proceedings in our next.

THE WEATHER.—Perhaps our readers may have heard of this subject before; well, the holiday season—January 1, is much warmer this than last year.

Days of Lang Syne.

Re-unions and retrospections are among the pleasant exercises of life, they are also instructive; in fact, they double the days and experiences of our existence, by enabling us to "live over again" our careers; like the old soldier who "fights his battles over again," when reciting them to cheerful hearers.

We are led to these brief reflections by seeing the following happy article in the *Marlboro' Gazette*, and we are pleased to know that our courteous and genial associate, Col. Bowie, is one of the honored *fifteen*, so affectionately alluded to in the article below:

"A valued friend—one of the original subscribers of the GAZETTE—paid his 39th years' subscription last week. He seldom, if ever, during this long period, failed to pay before the close of the year.

On computing the number of those who were subscribers at the time of the commencement of the GAZETTE, only *fifteen* out of four hundred were found to be living. We have the friendship and support of their children, and their children's children—but, one by one our early and tried friends have passed away, and the places that once knew them now know them no more. The remaining *fifteen*, and he who writes this personal reminiscence, will soon follow. Many days of pleasure—many of labor and anxiety—have been the lot of all of us; but if we can look back upon a well-spent life, and be able to say, before the Messenger calls: "We owe no man anything but good will," then we need not fear the journey we are about to take through the valley and shadow of death. So mote it be!"

NUMEROUS QUESTIONS.—Mr. Cabadongee wishes to know if Florida is a healthy State, and a good place to take a family? We think portions of it are very desirable and healthy.

He wishes to know which is the best State for a hunter to go to? That depends upon tastes and hunting implements—various game can be found all the way from Wisconsin to Florida.

He wishes to know if a farmer can sell hay and corn in Baltimore, at good prices? He can, by bringing it here, get fair prices.

By subscribing for and reading the MARYLAND FARMER he will be seasonably posted on all these affairs, and many other matters about which he inquires.

CLIFTON FARMS.—We have a cheerful letter from Cloud & Sons, Kennet Square, Pa. where are kept splendid stock.

Weeds and Brush in Roads.

In some of the States, the people as well as the railroads, are required by law to keep the weeds and brush cut down along their lines, fences and roadways, and to keep them clean that the seeds and roots may not be spread and scattered to the farms and lands adjoining. Farmers should keep fence corners and roadsides along their premises entirely clean from weeds and foul brush, so that none may go to seed to befoul other lands; and railroad companies should be compelled, under penalties, to keep the whole width of their tracks and lines, from weeds and brushes, for the same purpose.

Mid-summer is the best time to cut and burn them, and it should be done often and late enough to be sure that none go to seed and ripen seed to be scattered.

These railroads have exclusive privileges, and they should do that much to prevent their becoming nuisances.

Farms and highways look much better, and will sell much better when free from these weeds.

Profits of Sheep.

Messrs. Editors Maryland Farmer:

I see in the late number of your paper a short account of the success of a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* in sheep raising during ten years.

Thinking that the success of a *Maryland* farmer, in the same business, might interest some of your readers, I will take the liberty of giving you an account of mine.

During March, 1871, I purchased 29 Merino ewes; since then I have purchased 5 more ewes of the same breed. Up to the present time I have sold 99 sheep and lambs for \$423; have sold wool to the amount of \$870.50; and have 150 sheep on hand. My breeding ewes have averaged \$5 a piece, each year.

W. H. PLUMMER.

New Market, Md.

SHEEP.—Within a few days past, parties have been in our office inquiring where they can buy good sheep. Who has them for sale?

CHESTER PIGS.—A gentleman called in our office last month to ask where Chester pigs can be had near Baltimore; also fine sheep; and we could do nothing better than refer him to our advertising columns. When they ask for the best paper, we can say, unhesitatingly, right here—right here, in this office.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER,
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

EZRA WHITMAN,
Proprietor.

S. SANDS MILLS, } Conducting Editors.
D. S. CURTISS, }

W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

OFFICE, 145 WEST PRATT STREET,
Opposite Maltby House,
BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 1, 1876.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One dollar and fifty cents per annum, in advance.
Five copies and more, one dollar each.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square of 10 lines or less, each insertion.....	\$1 50
1 Page 12 months.....	120 00
1 " 6 "	75 00
1/2 " 12 "	70 00
1/2 " 6 "	40 00
1 " Single insertion.....	20 00
Each subsequent insertion, not exceeding four..	15 00
1/2 Page, single insertion.....	12 00
Each subsequent insertion, not exceeding four..	8 00
Cards of 10 lines, yearly, \$12. Half yearly, \$7.	
Collections on yearly advertisements made quarterly, in advance.	

Special Contributors for 1876.

N. B. Worthington,
Barnes Compton,
Dr. E. J. Henkle,
John Merryman,
A. M. Halsted,
Ed. L. F. Hardesty,
D. Lawrence,

John Carroll Walsh,
John Lee Carroll,
Augustus L. Taveau,
John Feast,
D. Z. Evans, Jr.,
John F. Wolfinger,
C. K. Thomas,

Look at this Item.

We expect that all the business men, who look to the public for custom, as merchants, manufacturers, land, insurance and other agents, nurserymen, fruit growers, hotels, and all others, will advance their interests by advertising in the MARYLAND FARMER, which is the best Agricultural Magazine, and has the best circulation of any in the Southern States. Terms of advertising and subscription reasonable. All advertisers will receive the paper free, and now is the time.

Specimen Copies.—Parties writing for specimen copies of the MARYLAND FARMER will please enclose a ten cent note, as we are compelled to prepay postage in accordance with the new law. There are a large number sent out, which makes it a considerable item of expense.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This fine old society held its January meeting, on the Evening of the last Thursday of the month, in the cafe rooms of the Academy of Music, Prest. Parott in the chair; the Secretary read the minutes of last meeting. After hearing reports of committees and attending to some routine business, W. D. Brackenridge Esq. read an elaborate and lengthy essay on *conifer evergreens*,

He was followed by a very instructive and pleasant essay on *flowering evergreens*, by John Feast, Esq. The thanks of the society were voted to both gentlemen for their interesting papers.

There was a full attendance, including many fairadies.

Many fine evergreens, shrubs, plants and fragrant flowers ornamented the rooms, among them a number of splendid *double Primroses*, raised and exhibited by John Saul esq. of Washington, which elicited general admiration. Mr. Saul explained the long, patient care and manner by which he produced them, and received the vote of thanks of the Society.

Adjourned to meet on the last Thursday of February.

PROPER CREDIT.—It gives us pleasure to see that numbers of the country papers copy our articles of useful news to the farmers, as it shows they appreciate them, and are willing to give their readers the benefits of our instructions; but it would be more pleasant to all parties if those country papers would give the proper credit for the articles thus copied. Some of the papers copy—then credit to the wrong magazine.

GRATIFYING.—Several of our old subscribers, when remitting the pay for continuing their own subscriptions, have sent us the names and money for a new subscriber to the MARYLAND FARMER, for which they have our cordial thanks; and we love to be thankful for many such favors.

We have been pleased, also, by receiving subscriptions from many old personal friends.

TURKEYS AND FOWLS.—We have inquiries as to where bronze turkeys can be bought; also, good strains of fowls.

We shall be glad to inform when we learn; by consulting Mr. Burpee's advertisement, in this Magazine, most of these wants can be supplied.

JOHN SAUL.—In our advertising pages will be found the seasonable announcement of this well known veteran florist and nurseryman.

Education for Artizans and Girls.

We have received a most welcome and highly interesting letter from an intelligent lady in California, treating, among other things, on popular education; and though it is a private letter, some of its thoughts are so pertinent and sensible, that we take the liberty of inserting them here, for the benefit of *the many* who are interested. The writer is highly educated and talented, and she has long been associated with the higher educational institutions on this side of the mountains and in California. Her husband is an eminent scientific professor and educator; and, like his noble wife, was an early advocate of a higher standard, better facilities of education for both girls and mechanical classes, as well as more effective education for the farmers of the country.

Speaking of *Madison*, Wisconsin, and the State University at that place, *now* become the Agricultural College, she writes—

"I sometimes look back, longingly, to beautiful Madison. That which we first asked for—then insisted upon—fought for and obtained, viz: the admission of women into the State University, and a department for practical agriculture, the University is now proud to possess." * *

"When Dr. C. went back there, last summer, the gentlemen who, in 1864, would not hear of such a lowering of 'the higher culture,' drove him in their carriage to see their farm and female college; and said to him, 'Dr., you were right and we were wrong—you must *now* come back and reap where you have sown.'" * * * *

"The problem of labor-education must be wrought by those who are willing to make sacrifices; and it *is* being wrought out here, as there, by those who work and wait. Among these, Gen'l Winn is pre-eminent; few know, as we do, how much the laboring men of California owe to him."

After an allusion to the Johns Hopkins' Institution, the writer again says: "I have always looked upon Maryland as the pioneer of improvements in the South; she was planted in a large and liberal spirit. I am glad you are there, and *in* the Farmer."

This lady and her husband have always been the earnest advocates of higher education for all industrial classes, and of equal educational advantages for sisters as for brothers; they are right—our sisters, daughters, wives, should have all advantages of education that are open to us, and that they desire.

HANDSOME ESTATE.—Mr. Waters advertises for sale a very valuable property, in a very desirable location, on reasonable terms.

Great Wants of Maryland.

Perhaps no State in the Union is capable of growing and raising in high excellence a greater variety of grains and fruits, as well as other vegetables, than the State of Maryland; and what she now needs more than any thing else is a larger number of skilled agriculturists and substantial *farm laborers* to occupy and cultivate her splendid lands of such superior quality with a most genial climate.

And were these things better known—as fully as they should be—in Europe, it would soon bring a large portion of the best class of emigrants here; and to secure this, one thing needed is, that large land holders—those having more than they can cultivate well—should make easy terms, and hold out inducements to emigrants to settle here, instead of going further west to the frontiers of our country.

And another thing, they, with the State, should take measures to have the peculiar and superior advantages which Maryland possesses made known in those portions of Europe from which most of the emigrants come.

In this connection, we may properly suggest that it will be wise to have careful and reliable circulars and statements prepared and printed to distribute, during the Centennial, in large numbers, at the Centennial Buildings, and at hotels, where foreigners, coming over here, during that occasion, may freely get them, to become acquainted with our splendid facilities, and to take back home with them.

Then our papers can do much by liberally publishing carefully collected facts, in every issue, during the season of the great exhibition; and it will be a wise and profitable expenditure, of a reasonable sum, by business men and land owners if they will aid by their means and information, papers in making such presentation of facts as shall be convenient and satisfactory to all strangers and inquirers in these matters.

And it behooves Baltimore to make large and effective arrangements in this matter. She may find "millions in it," if she is wise and active in the matter.

At all events, the MARYLAND FARMER shall not be found napping or behind-hand, in this regard; and will do all in its power to exhibit our transcendent resources and advantages, for fruits, grain and stock growing, with other natural resources, to foreign and other readers.

BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE.—Wm. Parry, New Jersey, sends us his handsome catalogue.

SOMETHING LITTLE BETTER.

Like the young Connecticut couple, on their first visit to a Boston hotel, when, on being asked if they would have some beans, they replied, "No, we get enough of that at home—we want something a little better here;" so every body, in getting new things, or things from elsewhere than home, always want something a little better.

In their farmer paper, when they take one, they desire something superior to their usual entertainments—something better than they would have without it; and that is the feast the MARYLAND FARMER invites you to, and just what it will furnish to you.

The January number showed by plain figures the larger profits that are derived from working one acre well, above working two acres poorly, besides the saving of one-half the capital.

In regard to operations with stock, the same rule and principle hold good; take a cow for example; a cow is so much capital; and if she be poorly fed, and cared for, she will yield less product, than if well fed.

Yet, the original capital or first outlay is the same, whether it is made to pay good interest or otherwise.

If she's a fair average cow, her price is probably \$50; and with indifferent care and feed, her keep for the year will cost, say, \$20, which makes a capital of \$70. Now, with this treatment, she will probably give a profit of \$10, above the labor of milking and taking care of the milk; well, that's a better return than most business operations give.

But, suppose we add \$10 to her feed and make it first rate, so that she gives double the quantity of milk; we have only added one-seventh of the capital, but have double the interest or profits. Thus: the cow is worth \$50; add \$30 for feed, and \$10 for labor, and we have a capital of \$90; and with this management, we will get an average of five quarts of milk per day, for the whole year, at three cents per quart will be \$54.75; which is about 16 per cent. interest or profit, on the capital, or outlay of \$90.

Now, add \$10 more for still richer feed, and \$2 for additional care or labor, and you will double the quantity of milk from the same cow; 10 quarts per day, at three cents per quart, will be \$109.50; deduct the cost of feed and labor, \$52, and we have \$57.50 for profits on the capital of \$112; being at the rate of over 50 per cent. interest.

This is rather below than over-drawn, of the achievements of many operators—some of whom have succeeded in obtaining much greater results

on the same cow (\$50 capital) just by the better feed and care.

The same is the rule, and may be said of almost every branch of farm management; take teams, for instance; the same mule, or ox, or horse, that is fully fed and properly cared for, will have much more strength, activity and endurance; capable of performing proportionally much more service than the extra cost above what could be done by the poorly cared for animal. So with a sheep, if properly cared for and fully fed, it will afford much more weight and value of fleece, than the extra expence of good over poor management.

And so of good farm tools and implements. And emphatically true is this in the matter of good farm-roads, over which the wood, the manure, muck and the produce must be hauled; if the roads are made smooth and hard, so that teams can haul much heavier or larger loads, there is a great saving of time, as well as great saving in breakage of wagons, and worry of team and driver; over rough, muddy, uneven roads.

We shall endeavor to keep up these little feasts of invitation to better things—in the MARYLAND FARMER—not because we suppose the farmers and planters do not know these things as well as we do; but because they forget, or neglect, or from habit, are heedless; we throw out these hints and figurings—line upon line and precept upon precept—to stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance.

Our highest wish is, that you may all prosper and become rich; especially, that you may have the gratification of honorable achievements, of large successes as well as accumulations of what we all like so well.

And we shall promptly and constantly supply all the facts and light that we can acquire and command on all branches of the agricultural profession.

And, to this end, and for this purpose, we shall receive as a favor, from all friends and readers, such reliable and useful facts and experiments as they can find time to write and send us, in brief, well-boiled down communications, with statements of what they have accomplished, with results carefully figured out—nothing like figuring, if it be on the earth and not in the air.

MONSTER PEAR:—We have been shown a Vicar of Winkfield Pear, from California, weighing 2 lbs. Our Pear growers will have to show their horticultural skill to a high degree or California will beat them at the Centennial, in size at least.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.—The Nov. and Dec. Nos. of monthly Reports, have *not* been received at this office, wherefore?

To know, and to do.

Most of our good farmers and planters know about every thing that is necessary to afford profitable success in their operations; in fact, many of them know better than they do; they do not act up to their best understanding—being either forgetful or heedless; and, therefore, it is to stir up their pure minds, to jog their memory, that we often write and publish so many things which they already know—making the remark when they read, “I *know that* as well as the paper does;” we concede all that, and now want to interest them so far as to induce them to *do* full as well as they know.

They know it is best to keep their lands clean, to destroy brush and weeds; they know it is best to clear up the rich, low lands, the valleys along the branches, the very best land they have; it is better to do this, and let timber grow on the steep hills and rough places which are difficult to cultivate on account of steepness and roughness; but too many farmers reverse this plan, and let brush, timber and other stuff grow and cumber their rich, alluvial, mucky bottoms, and then fret and delve away on the thin, almost steril, lands on the hill tops and sides.

These things are noticable as we pass along the railroads to Washington and to Frederick. But were gratified, recently, while passing over those roads, to see that several sensible farmers were clearing out the willows and other brush, putting the land in shape to cultivate along those bottoms; especially, between this city and Washington, we noticed considerable clearing up, going along the water streams. These lands will produce much richer crops, and are much more pleasant to work, than the steep hill sides, while the latter are more profitable to be left in timber.

Now, it is not because those interested *do not* all understand these facts as well as we do, that we write this, but because so many are heedless about putting them in practice.

THAT'S THE TRUE IDEA.—D. H. F., writing from Fairfax County, Va., says, very truly—“I think the MARYLAND FARMER is much better adapted to this section, than the Northern papers so I send for it.”

From Marianna, Texas, C. G. F. sends these appreciative words of the MARYLAND FARMER, when not received—“We miss the Farmer, much, on account of its valuable and interesting pages.

Judge F., of Shreveport, La., writes that, “The MARYLAND FARMER is one of our most valuable magazines, and should be in the hands of all, especially planters.”

Farmers, put your Best Foot Forward.

In the January number of the MARYLAND FARMER, was published an article earnestly and rationally urging the dairymen to do their best to make a favorable show at the Centennial Exhibition, both for their own and the country's credit.

To that we wish now to add words and reasons to induce our farmers to do their best and make such a show of their fruits and grains as will prove to other portions of the world what can be done, in that line, on this side of the water, when we try, earnestly.

And how to do it. To begin with—if you have not already made the best efforts, and supplied the best conditions to get a superior yield of wheat commence now to make up the deficiency by *top-dressing* your wheat fields with lime, then *mulch* them with barn yard manure, or marsh muck, or any other litter obtainable; then, in the spring, when the weather is warm and dry, put a liberal spread of plaster on your crop. If your ground was plowed deep before sowing, the mulch is not so much needed, particularly if it be dry and well drained; more needs to be done now and in the spring, if your land were not in best condition and tilth when the seeding was done. But, in any case, top-dressing and *mulching* will help amazingly to get a brag crop of wheat next summer. Then take special pains to harvest in good condition and clean well. To all add an intelligent description of soil, seed and manner of cultivation to accompany your show at the Centennial; this will all do much to recommend our land and country to the foreigners.

Then take similar pains to make a winning and charming show of our great, splendid, national grain, Indian corn.

Begin by plowing your land this winter, very deeply, and let the frosts of winter act upon the soil; then plow shallow, and harrow well, in the spring, before planting, and fertilize well in the hill, with manure or other fertilizers; as soon as the corn is well up and growing, put a handful of plaster on the blades, and ashes and lime on the ground around the plants. This will secure for you a rich crop worth showing at the Centennial.

VIRGINIA PATRON.—Of the many Grange papers which we receive, the above, published by Mr. Lewellyn, Richmond, Va., is the most neatly printed and ably edited.

THORBURN'S CATALOGUE.—We have received the Seed Catalogue of J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, which contains useful information to the farmers and gardeners.

Show them what Fruits we can raise.

Orchardists and farmers, if you have not already done it, now is the time to begin digging around your fruit trees and berry bushes, to kill out worms and remove mildew; then put a little old ashes or lime, or powdered charcoal around the roots, and cover back the earth; old iron scraps and scrapings from the blacksmith shops are very beneficial; then finish up by a thick mulch of barn-yard or muck, or coal ashes.

Of course you will attend to judicious pruning, not severe cutting, but cut away the cross or interfering branches or limbs, with all dead or diseased wood and limbs; drive a few nails into the bodies of the trees.

Then after the bloom, when the fruit is about half grown, thin out at least half or two-thirds of the young fruit, so as to give the balance an extra chance to grow and mature large, superior specimens.

In this way you will be able to beat the world with large, fair, high-flavored fruits; and we hope you will try it.

The country seems to be alive, almost wild, to rake up and exhibit old reliques and antiquities; this is patriotic and well; but it is better and wiser still to do what we can to excel in live, useful productions, which shall be potent evidences of the improvement of the present over the revered past, which was noble and honorable in its time, and altogether worthy of our emulation for improvement; but certainly we can do more good by showing what we *can now do*, than by calling attention to what *has been done*.

Let farmers, then, show the noble, the best achievements of which they are capable, by beginning now, in season, to prepare for having and showing the rich and splendid productions in fruits, grains and animals which our soils and climates are so eminently capable of yielding in surpassing quality and quantity. Who will be ahead?

A CLEAN CENTENNIAL.—Numbers of our subscribers have promptly and pleasantly responded to our request for payment of arrears to aid in giving us square and clean books for this our Centennial year; and they have our thanks, as will others who do the same. And we are also thankful for the new subscribers daily coming in.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.—This long established and reliable firm make another announcement, in our advertising columns, of trees, shrubs, & c. for the present season, which is worth the attention of all interested

Correct the Postal Laws.

Ever since the adjournment of the last Congress members have been quick to represent, through the papers, that the unjust change of the law, regulating—rather enforcing improper postage, was an accident not intended, promising to have it corrected and righted upon the meeting of the present Congress, which we all hoped for, and if promptly done we were all willing to forgive them for the outrage; yet, with all these assurances, nearly two months of the session have passed, and the law is not corrected; but we hope to see it now speedily done; and have no room left to think that they meant to deceive and hood-wink us for last fall's elections.

GRASS SEED and MULBERRY.—Mr. A. J. Heath, writing to renew his subscription for the *Maryland Farmer*, makes some inquiries as follows:

"How much to the acre, each, of Clover and Orchard grass—or, is it better to mix and sow together? And how much of the mixed seed to the acre?"

It is the opinion of many farmers that on rich land grass mixed with clover is the best, as somewhat holding up the clover. Besides orchard grass, redtop or herds grass is excellent to mix with clover. If seeding is delayed till Spring, February is better than later; if well harrowed in early, not best to sow any grain crop with it, unless the grain is wanted; but fall is the best time to seed grass for meadows, according to our experience.

Will our readers give short statements on this subject, of what they know.

CAPT. BYERS.—sending us a new club of subscribers from Virginia for the *Maryland Farmer*, adds—"I cannot do without the Farmer, and am getting my neighborhood much interested in your Magazine."

Such men understand building up their country, and have our cordial thanks.

FLOURISHING.—We are glad to see the evidence of prosperity enjoyed by the publishers of that excellent paper the *Practical Farmer* which has enabled them to change their monthly to a weekly Journal; may they live long and prosper.

TO DAIRYMEN.—A circular, issued by the large Dairymen, in different States, has been received urging all interested in that business to make early preparations for a grand show at the Centennial exhibition next summer.

Short Articles.

Every body likes to come to the point at once; no one wishes to run all around Robin Hood's barn to secure a desired object or prize, if it can possibly be secured by a shorter way.

We once knew a young farmer who was about to be married, and just in wheat seeding time, and it looked as if there would be rain at night of next day; and he asked the minister to shorten the service as much as possible, and have the business binding, as he had some distance to travel and wanted to get home by morning and finish sowing his wheat.

"Boil it down," is a good plan in agricultural writing, as all others; and we shall aim, in great measure, to act on that principle—that is, make articles, on all subjects, short as may be and fairly convey the meaning; and all correspondents will do well to carefully observe the same rule; they will be more frequently read, and with more conviction and satisfaction to the readers.

MARLS.—These excellent fertilizers do not seem to be as generally appreciated and used, as we believe their value entitle them to, and as would be profitable.

They are rich in *lime* and *phosphate* matters which make them particularly useful when plowed in for wheat and other grain crops and tobacco, as well as for meadows, if spread broad-cast.

The best with which we are acquainted are to be found in the beds of Marls, near Glymont, Charles County, Md. The beds recently opened by Mr. Spades are rich, as well as some others.

Maryland Farmer. We have received the January number of this most excellent monthly. As usual, it is filled with very valuable information to agriculturists. We may denominate it a Centennial and annual number, replete in interest. With great pleasure we commend this work to the public. It should, indeed, be in every rural household.—*Sunday Telegram.*

The December number of the *Maryland Farmer*, one of our most excellent journals, has been received sufficiently long ago, for us to give it a thorough perusal. It is replete with interesting reading matter for the farmer and gardener.—*Baltimorean.*

THE MARYLAND FARMER:—The January number of this magazine has been received, and gives promise of increased efforts for the instruction of readers during centennial year.—*Balto. Sun.*

FUNNY, ISN'T IT?—When doctors differ, who shall decide? Well, what are you driving at? we hear a reader ask. This is it: One subscriber wrote, the other day, that he wasn't quite pleased with the FARMER, "because it was all filled up with farming and gardening stuff, without any stories and literary reading." And to-day we get another letter, saying the writer "don't like it, because it don't treat on farming enough."

From these two, it would seem, that we have pretty nearly hit the "golden mean," in which all rational readers will be suited and served; and we are pretty well assured of this, in view of the scores of letters and newspaper notices received, which cordially commend the MARYLAND FARMER "for its valuable matter and superior usefulness;" some of which expressions are published in another page—with more further along.

We certainly *aim*, through the knowledge of the Editors, of valued correspondents, and of excellent journals, to give our readers, every month, matter which shall benefit and entertain them, to a large degree.

MARYLAND THE GARDEN SPOT—Will all the Farmers in the State strive for the realization of the wish in the following note? The *Maryland Farmer* will constantly and earnestly labor, with all the ability and resources, at its command, to raise Maryland and Maryland planters, to where none may surpass them in thrift and happiness.

EZRA WHITMAN ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—Please continue to send me the *Maryland Farmer* for the year 1876. Master Willie Morgan will hand you \$1.50 for the year's Subscription. I am but an Amateur Farmer, and must say I find much valuable information in your work, and hope to see, yet, Southern Maryland be the Garden Spot. Yours Truly.

Jan. 11th, 1876.

JOSEPH TRAVERS.

"MARYLAND FARMER."—We do not know a better magazine to recommend to the farmers of the South and indeed those of the North also, as it is filled with information by the best writers. No specimens free but sent for 10 cents.—*Am. Stock Journal.*

The Stock Journal is eminently deserving of support, and will send specimen copies free on application.

CROSSMAN BROS.—This wide awake firm of young men present their card, this month to their customers and the public; and we can confidently commend them to the business world, from long acquaintance with their worthy father before them.

THE MARYLAND POULTRY SHOW.—Among the entries at the splendid exhibition last month, were two entries of fine pigeons by Mr. Harry F. Whitman, viz: one pair of Red Antwerps, which have been flown 20 miles; one pair of yellow winged Turbits. Mr. Whitman has a young Antwerp in training, designed to take part in the race from Philadelphia, on the 4th of July next.

Mr. Ezra Whitman exhibited a pair of beautiful white turkeys; and a fine pair of large bronze turkeys.

Mr. Whitman's Antwerp pigeons took the first premium; and his white turkeys also took a premium.

EVERGREENS AND FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.—The Editor of the *Evergreen*, at Sturgeon Bay Wis., informs the public that he has growing upon his premises large numbers of spontaneous growing seedlings of the above, of different sizes, and ten or a dozen different varieties, which he will give away, in any quantity to any persons for their own planting only; if they, remove them at their own expense. The Editor, Mr. Geo. Pinney, will furnish full information regarding sizes, varieties, cost of removing &c. to persons addressing him as above, with stamp, to pay return postage. For those wishing these things this is a rare chance to get them.

The Maryland Farmer for the centennial year promises well. The January number is replete with matter of the greatest interest to the farmer, gardner, florist, dairymen, and others—A chat with the ladies must prove acceptable to the fair sex, and various other articles, will edify and entertain their husbands and fathers. S. Sands Mills and D. S. Curtiss, are the conducting editors and W. W. Bowie and John Wilkinson, Esqs. are the Associate Editors.—Ezra Whitman, one of the best known gentlemen in all Baltimore among farmers, is the publisher. Price \$1.50 a year.—*Baltimorean*.

The sterling agricultural monthly, *Maryland Farmer*, has recently had a valuable accession to its editorial ranks in the person of our old friend, Col. D. S. Curtiss, of Fairfax, Va. It will be found that the eminent character of the *Farmer* will be fully sustained by the ability and practical talent of the energetic Colonel.

THE FANCIERS' HERALD.—This useful journal comes to us improved, for the present year. Published by W. F. Hallock, Mattituck, N. Y. Monthly, 50 cents per year.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, held on the 6th of January, there was some discussion upon the taxation of dogs and the proper protection of sheep as necessary subjects for legislation. The President, A. B. Davis, Esq., read a carefully prepared and interesting paper on the subject of taxation of the large properties of various institutions and corporations now untaxed and also fostered by the State, or that the State should relieve from taxation all lands in actual cultivation by the farming community, who, while furnishing the very means of prosperity to all other interests in the State, are made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for all, by the burden of heavy taxation.

MARYLAND LAND & LABOR.—We have received an able communication on these important subjects, from the Intelligent Editor of the *Marlboro Gazette*, which will have a place in the *Maryland Farmer* next month. An Editorial on the subject will be found in this number of our Magazine.

CHESAPEAKE CHEMICAL WORKS.—Among our new Advertisers, will be found *Slingluff & Co.* a well established, reliable firm, from whom farmers and others, who desire to make their own fertilizers, can buy the *pure materials*, of every variety, and do their own manipulating.

MR. WILLISON, of Alleghany Co. writes us to learn about the health of "Eastern Shore," Maryland, and the "Valley of Virginia;" and in regard to price of farms. Parties interested in sales would do well to send their cards to our advertising pages.

POTATO DIGGER.—Mr. J. F. Wolfinger, of Penn. has sent us a letter highly commending a *Potatoe Digger*, manufactured in that State. If the owners will send us an advertisement informing whence it can be had we will insert it and take the implements in payment.

E. T. PETERS, Esq., an old journalist, and now connected with the Statistical Bureau, at Washington, paid us a visit last week, and gave us a pleasant account of his recent visit to Europe.

D. M. FERRY & Co.—The handsome Seed Annual of this enterprising and popular firm is received and is full of desirable information, and the firm is one of reliability.

CHASE CITY ENTERPRIZE.—This is a rightly named paper, whose advertisement will be found in our advertisement pages. 'Nuff said—its name is its character.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.



A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR FEBRUARY.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"The white blossom's off the bog, and the leaves are off the trees,
And the singin' birds have scattedhered across the stormy seas—
And oh! 'tis Winter
Wild, wild Winter,
Wid' the lonesome wind sighin' forever through the trees!"

But while all is dreary winter without, we can have an illusive summer within doors, if our dear ladies will lend a helping hand,

I visited the house of a friend on a cold, stormy day, and on entering the reception room—

"Before me in a silver bowl
Of still more silvery water, floats
A pure *Camellia*, and my soul
Upon its perfumed radiance dotes,
It steals my senses, 'till it seems
The real is unreal and dim—
A lake of magic beauty gleams,
And in its breast a flower doth seem to swim.

Then turning to the windows, I saw a winter floral garden, with all the earlier and most beautiful flowers blooming and lending their blending perfume to make the atmosphere intoxicating, and carrying the recipients of these mingled treasures of rare beauty and aroma, to the coming spring and summer, when nature herself adorns the forests, fields and gardens as no other artificer can, with wondrous, loaded beatification of floral wealth, make man rejoice.

Oh! if our matrons and maids could only know what delight is felt by the rougher sex on beholding these unexpected pleasures in dead cold winter—and the ruder the swain the greater is the enjoying wonderment, how such things can be done—they would surely be willing to give a little time each day to the culture of flowers in winter, that their virtues might realize such delectation.

Hyacinths and crocus, and violets, in pots or boxes, ought now to be in bloom, and roses and geraniums also. Toward the close of the month, the earliest born of the spring flowers, will show its milk-white flowers peeping above the bleak ground, or through the snow—emblem of hope.

"The snow-drop, Winter's timid child,
Awakes to life, bedewed with tears,
And flings around its fragrance mild;
And where no rival flowerets bloom,
Amidst the bare and chilling gloom,
A beautiful gem appears."

Soon after will come the crocus and daisies, and brilliant flowers of *Pirus Japonica*.

During this last winter month, look well to your poultry and your pigeons. Daily throw out small crumbs and bits of broken meat for the sparrows, robins, and other starving birds. See that the moths and other insects do not molest your bees in their comatose condition.

Will you let me tell you how to

BONE A TURKEY OR OTHER FOWL?

Boil it in as little water as is possible to cook it enough to have the bones easily separated from the meat. If you happen to have too little water, add a little boiling water from time to time. When done, take off all the skin, and dissect all the bones. The bones, skin, liver and gizzard, with some seasoning, and a pint of rich milk, with a quart of water and thickening, and some rice, will make a nice soup.

When the meat has been separated from the bone and gristle, cut it all up fine; season with pepper and salt, a little pounded mace or nutmeg, and yolks of hard-boiled eggs, chopt fine—mix white and dark meat together; add enough of the water in which it was boiled to make it quite soft. Mix it well, and tie in a tight cloth, in shape of a loaf of bread. Put it for a few hours under a heavy press, and when cold, serve, by cutting in slices.

This is a great epicurean dish for either lunch or a large dinner party. It, with rolled, spiced corned-beef, cold pickles, good butter and bread, with apple toddy or egg-nog, is a rare and ever appreciated dejeuner for a sleighing party, either before dinner or after night. The girl who sets such a lunch before the beaux when they are hungry and cold, will be a *belle*, or they are not capable of appreciating a girl after my own heart and fancy, and are unfit for husbands.

I am induced from time to time, to give these recipes, because I have heard from many sources that they had been tried and found good. The young have, in many cases, followed my advice, and now rejoice to know that they can, on emergency, cook some dishes as well as the most approved cooks.

There have been several ladies of late who have honored me by writing notes, expressive of their appreciation of my efforts to please, and at the same time, to give them useful advice.

One young lady, just from boarding school, says, she thanks me for giving her advice, and says she has become proficient in making mince pie—and would send me a piece in the letter if she could.—Dear little lady, why can't you send Patuxent Planter two or three nice ones by steamboat or railroad, at his expense of transportation?

Pies and puddings are still the order of the day, until the 29th of February, when Leap Year allows love notes to be sent from the dear girls to the boys and the *old fellows*, who, like me, will, it may be, appreciate the same more fully than the young chaps, who are robust with life and radiant with manly beauty, yet deficient in the sweet gentleness that makes up the sum of woman's happiness in being an "old-man's darling."

Dear girls, is not that strong for "high?" Is it not?

Col. Curtiss, one of the Editors of the MARYLAND FARMER, gave me this extract from a letter

written to him, by, he says, a "charming lady," to find out who is the author of the chats. Some ladies and gentlemen, in Washington, had a pleasant discussion, as to whether the Chats, by Patuxent Planter, were written by a lady or gentleman? a lady claiming, that if not written by a lady, they must be by a gentle, refined gentleman; and certainly *were the best wine at the last of the feast.*"

Now I make bold, at the risk of being egotistical, to say that P. P. is a gentleman, and could not help being "gentle and refined," for he has ever loved and enjoyed the society of "gentle and refined" ladies, and, although a widower, he is not too old to marry, yet not quite young enough to say, with the girl in the old song, "I am over young to marry yet."

Now, ladies, pardon the impertinent allusions to self, of an old man, "whose trembling limbs" have borne him to your door for some years each month, because he concludes this Chat, with the beautiful lines of the great Frenchman, Victor Hugo, who says of man and woman:

Man was saying: "How can we,
In our little boats at sea,
Pass the *guarda-coastas* by?"
"Row!" said the woman in reply.

Man was saying: "How forget
Perils that our lives beset,
Strife and poverty's low cry?"
"Sleep!" said woman in reply.

Man was saying: "How be sure
Beauty's favor to secure,
Not the subtle philter try?"
"Love!" said woman in reply.

[With all the proper things with which "Patuxent Farmer" treats his young lady friends, one thing he advises which we protest against, as being mischievous, and say—girls, don't you do it—that is, don't treat with egg-nog or whiskey toddy.—EDITOR.]

CORRECTION.—In our notice last month, of Hon. J. Merryman's sheep, we said he bred from the best bucks of the Southdown, Shropshire and Cotswold breeds; it was an inadvertence, *Hampshire* should have been written instead of Cotswold. The Cotswold is not of the same character as the other breeds, which are very alike in their general characteristics. The Cotswold bears a sort of relation to those other breeds of sheep, that the Short Horn does to the Devon, Jersey or black Scotch cattle, each breed being excellent for the purposes that are desired by those who maintain their respective merits as superior to all others.

STILL POND, Kent County, Md., Jan. 5, 1876.

The following named Brothers and Sisters have been duly installed officers of Eureka Grange, No. 11, P of H., to serve for the ensuing year:

Master, J. W. Howard; Overseer, J. F. Wilson; Chaplain, G. W. Howard; Lecturer, Wm. Ayars; Steward, F. H. Boulden; A. Steward, M. F. Clark; Treasurer, J. H. Clinton; Gate Keeper, Alfred Jarvis; Ceres, Mrs. M. R. Wilson; Pomona, Mrs. Phemie Hepbron; Flora, Miss Gulie E. Clark; L. A. Steward, Miss Florence Kelley.

WILLIAM S. MAXWELL, *Secretary.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

James Vick, Flower and Vegetable Garden Seeds.
John Saul—New, rare and beautiful Plants, Bulbs, &c., with rare Fruits and Evergreens.

S. W. Worthington — Interesting announcement about Gyro, Gilroy, and other horses.

Eilwanger & Barry—Fruits and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of superior quality.

Crossman Bros.—Reliable Seeds, for 1876, fresh and sound, with handsome Catalogue.

Wm. Parry—Strawberries and other small Fruits, of excellence.

R. J. Baker, Baltimore—advertises a large assortment of Fertilizers, and farmers' furnishings.

D. Z. Evans advertises good Shepherd Dogs, Rabbits, Poultry and larger stock for sale. We know Shepherd dogs are the best kind to be kept on a farm; the New Foundlands are also valuable; and the little rat dogs are valuable.

The enterprising firm of J. C. Durborow & Co., have sent out a handsome Price-List and Catalogue of their establishment.

Fine Farm, for sale, by Mr. Waters.

Slingluff & Co., advertise their popular and well-known Chemical Works and Fertilizing Fabrics.

Professor J. Wilkinson gives more facts about his admirable Dairy System—the "Gulf Stream Ventilation."

Beecroft's Wheel Hoe—a convenient and useful garden implement.

Benj. A. Elliott & Co., Nurserymen and Florists, Pittsburg, Pa.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—Large assortment of Clothing.

J. Horner & Co.—Phosphates and other Fertilizers.

New Publications Received.

The Baltimore Sun Almanac.—As a convenient book of reference, we have never seen an almanac its superior, in amount of valuable data and statistics, of its small size of only 32 pages.

From F. W. Helmick, Music Teacher and Publisher, three pieces of Music: "Who's Dat Knocking at the Old Back Gate?" "She's Bright as the Stars in Heaven," and "Remember Deeds of Kindness."

The above two instrumental pieces are perfectly beautiful. They were gotten up for new beginners only, and will supply a want long felt, as there are no octaves in them. All three pieces will be sent, post-paid, for sixty cents.

From A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William street, New York, "Scientific Agriculture," by E. M. Pendleton, M. D., Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture, in the University of Georgia, Price \$2.50. This is a neatly printed volume of 450 pages of valuable information, both scientific and practical, concerning the various branches of science as applied to agriculture. The theories advanced are well supported by experimental tests that have been made. Dr. Pendleton's writings we have long been familiar with, and we have always looked upon him as one of the foremost teachers in every thing that is calculated to enlighten and advance the prosperity of the tillers of the soil.

The following communication, as will be seen by the address, was originally written for the *Daily American*, and that paper declining to publish it, the writer has sent it to this office.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Messrs. Editors of the American:

I have made no haste to notice further the articles of your Agricultural Editor on the affairs of the College. I have not proposed to have a controversy on the subject, but finding certain statements which I know to be unfounded, made from month to month for more than half a year, and now appearing in your journal, it seemed due to the College that it should not be so disparaged, and due to your intelligent readers that their minds should not be abused with facts that are *not* facts. It is not possible to follow a writer who has such facility of assertion, but I mean to show further that it is his great misfortune, if not his fault, that he knows nothing of the things of which he proposes to inform others. This shall be made so plain as to make his statements harmless, for the future, with considerate people.

It will be borne in mind, that in his first, your Agricultural Editor affirmed positively, that "there was established" at the College a "Nautical School"—that is, such a school as was described in a printed circular, which named "navigation, seamanship, marine engineering," and such other things as what was to be taught. I denied that any such school was established, or that any of the matters contained in the circular as peculiar to the school, are now, or ever have been taught here; and explained that the circular was not authorized by the Board of Trustees, but was *printed* by order of the *late* President, in anticipation of the action of the Board, that not getting that sanction it was withheld from circulation.

In proof of his statement, the writer now parades this circular: "We will give at length the circular alluded to"—as if giving it "at length," or in any other way, proved any thing. Neither its existence, nor that it contains every thing it does contain, has been denied. The question, is whether it was authorized by competent authority? Did it "establish" any thing? Moreover, he says, it "was not only adopted and printed, but circulated by officers of the College." "The copy we have was handed us by the Hon. A. B. Davis, then President of the Board." Mr. Davis may have handed him a counterfeit bank note as a curiosity, or some other purpose, but would not thank him for saying he was "circulating" that sort of paper. No more was Mr. Davis circulating this paper, whose pur-

pose was to establish such a school. No one who knows that gentleman's opinion on the subject will give it a moment's belief. Moreover, he argues, the school was "established," and is now in existence, because a class of boys are mentioned in the circular, some of whom are now at the College.—That is, certain students are at the College who are learning arithmetic, to read and write English, and such other things only as every boy in every school learns, but who wish hereafter to enter the Naval Academy, at Annapolis; therefore, there is now a naval school at the College, in which they are taught, in the words of the circular, "navigation, marine engineering, seamanship. &c."

This is all the writer has to say about it. Let it go for what the reader thinks it worth.

I notice now another of his facts. In allusion to the treatment of these students "last session," who he attempts to show were a privileged class, while others were neglected, he says: "There were twenty of these to about fifteen in all the other classes." The truth is, that the class he makes twenty of were seventeen registered, and never more than fourteen at one time in attendance, while "in all the other classes" there were thirty-eight registered—making all registered, fifty-five.

I note another of his facts, where, speaking of the College now, he says: "A majority of its handful of pupils are from other States than Maryland." The "handful" is just fifty-six registered within the first session, with a probability of reaching eighty in the session about to open in February, and his "majority" from "other States than Maryland," is *eleven* from other States and one from Idaho Territory—forty-four being from Maryland and the District of Columbia. It reconciles those who are laboring to build the College up, that the twelve from other States are contributing five hundred and forty dollars a month to its current expenses, and they would like to have the number doubled, as they do not see that it interferes with the legitimate purposes of the school, and until the warfare upon the College, which keeps away State students shall cease. Let it be added that the largest class of these special students are expected at the College during the summer vacation, when the building is idle and its teachers unemployed.

Another statement of this writer is, that the State's right of representation in the Board was "challenged" by the Stockholder Directors; and another, still, that Governor Groome, having been elected President, "refused" to serve. Both of these statements are sufficiently answered by Governor Groome himself, in his Message to the Legislature, where he calls attention to the doubt arising from the law, as it now stands, as to who may properly

represent the State and his own relation to it.—There was never a question raised by any one as to the State's right.

Still another of these vevacious statements, is the application made of a letter written by a gentleman who visited the College and found many things wanting. Among them were a barn, stock, &c., and this criticism is apparently applied to the present time. I happen to know this gentleman, and to know it is about seven years since he was at the College, at a period after the burning of a large barn and before the erection of the present commodious stock and grain accommodations. There is not one item in his letter that is applicable now.

So much for the writer's manner of dealing with facts.

In making certain extracts from a communication, of mine, made to the Board of Trustees more than a year ago, your Agricultural Editor has done me a service which he did not intend. It is true, that was a confidential communication, which he had no right to see, much less to take a copy of and to publish, but I let that pass. If my testimony is good as to the condition of affairs at the College more than a year ago, it is as good now, when I say, that that condition has passed away and every unfortunate feature of it. That whatever was plain to me then as necessary to be done, has been done, and done effectually. The extracts show, that to those who asked my opinion and had a right to it, I answered frankly and pointedly, and that my answer was directed to the essential matters of the difficulty.

The chief points made from these extracts are, first, that I spoke of the state of the finances as "wretchedly bad," and the discredit of having our affairs in the mouths of unnumbered creditors." At the next meeting it was proposed in the Board and a committee appointed to make the loan of ten thousand dollars to bring the indebtedness into one sum. This was not effected, but the difference between then and now is, that current expenditures are now paid in cash and the debt is fast disappearing.

Again, I am quoted as saying, "The College has failed absolutely as a School of agriculture." This was true then, and I called the attention of the Board to it in emphatic terms, that it might be corrected. It has been corrected, and is not true now.

Again, I am quoted as follows; "The present scale of expenditure is enormously out of proportion to any educational results of whatever kind." There were six professors then and one assistant, teaching a smaller number of students than are now taught, as well, by three professors and two assistants, at a saving of four thousand dollars per

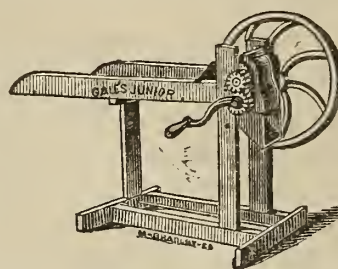
annum. The trustees at their next meeting asked the resignation of three professors.

As I said before, the troubles of the College a year ago were chiefly the troubles of "a house divided against itself." If the trustees could have acted as one man they might have done in a month what took nearly a year to accomplish. But they had to deal with sharp divisions and personal feelings and interests, and it is most natural that there should be many still who are not satisfied with their work. Hoping I shall not have to trouble you again, I am

Yours very Respectfully

N. B. WORTHINGTON.

Cut up and Grind all Coarse Feed.



We can hardly do our readers a greater service than advising them to procure good cutting boxes and corn mills, and then cut up and grind all the hay, straw, stalks, grain and roots which they feed to their cattle, horses and hogs; and all the better, if they boil or steam most of it.

If every reader of the *Maryland Farmer* would do this carefully—all would find, at the end of the year, that the advantages, in both saving of feed and better condition of animals, to be greater than the cost of the means required to do it.

The feed will be eaten up cleaner—no coarse or stiff ends and stalks left and wasted—while the same amount of feed will go further, especially with fattening animals.

We have known instances where a third less quantity of good corn stalks and fodder gave equally good results in feeding stock as the larger quantity, simply from being finely cut up, to half or three-quarter inch in length, so that the whole was eaten up clean, even the largest stalks.

STRAWBERRY, "STAR OF THE WEST."—This is a beautiful variety of that favorite fruit, the Strawberry, and said to be very valuable; the very picture excites gastric activity.

☞ On page 62, near the bottom of the paper, is a handsome compliment to us, from that splendid magazine, the "*Semi-Tropical*," which, by mistake, is not credited.

☞ The Subscribers of the MARYLAND FARMER, will notice that we give them *four additional pages* of good reading, this month, on account of a press of interesting matters.

A. F. Rice, So. Weymouth, advertises Choice Grape Vines, Trees, &c.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

BALTIMORE MARKETS--FEB. 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

Ashes—The market nominal at 5a5½ cents for Pot, and 7 cents for Pearl.

Bark—The market steady and unchanged. We quote No. 1 at \$30; No. 2 at \$21a22 per ton, free on board.

Beans and Peas—The market is dull and easier. We quote—
New York medium choice.....\$1 65a1 75
New York Prime.....\$1 50a1 55
Southern Western.....\$1 00a1 50
Country.....75a1 25

Beeswax—Receipts light, and prices steady; in fair demand. We quote at 30a31 cents.

Broom Corn—The market; prices lower. We quote good to choice medium green. 7a7½ cents; common red tipped, 5 cents per pound.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Exporters continue to do little, and are using every precaution to their purchases. We quote:

Howard St. Super.....	\$4 00a4 50
do. do. Family.....	5 50a7 00
Western Super.....	3 75a4 00
do. do. Family.....	5 25a6 50
City Mills Super.....	4 00a4 50
do. Rio brands Extra.....	6 50a6 75
Spring Wheat Flour high grades.....	5 75a6 25
do. do. do. medium do.	4 75a5 25
Patapsco Family.....	8 75a0 00
Cape Henry Family	8 25a0 00
Chesapeake Extra.....	8 00a0 00
Trenton Star Family.....	8 75a0 00
Mascoutah Family.....	8 75a0 00
Fine.....	3 50a3 75
Rye Flour.....	4 50a5 00
Corn Meal, City Mills ½ bbl.....	3 25a0 00
do. Western ½ bbl.....	3 00a0 00
do. City Mill ½ 100 lbs.....	1 30a0 00
do. Western ½ bbl.....	1 25a0 00
Western Corn Chop ½ 100 lbs.....	1 10a1 20
Buckwheat Meal, New York do.....	2 00a2 50
do. do. Pa. & Md. do.....	1 75a2 25

Butter—We revise quotations as follows:

	Ex. Fine.	Choice.	Prime.
New York State.....	31a33	27a23	
North Western Roll.....	25a27	22a23	18a20
Western Reserve do.....	24a26	21a22	17a19
Western packed.....	25a28	22a23	18a20
Factory do.	24a25	21a22	17a19
Glades do.	25a26	22a23	17a20
Near by Receipts.....	24a25	22a23	17a20

Cheese—We quote—

New York State Choice.....	13 a13½
do. do. Good to prime	12 a12½
Western Fine.....	12½a13
do. Good to prime.....	11½a12

Dried Fruits—DOMESTIC—We revise, viz:

Apples, sliced.....	12 a14
do. quarters.....	0 a10
Peaches, peeled.....	11 a15
do. unpeeled quarters.....	10 a11
do. halves.....	10½a12
Blackberries.....	10 a11
Raspberries.....	25 a27
Cherries, pitted.....	16 a20

Eggs—The receipts are in excess of the wants of the trade.

Fresh Western.....	23a24
Near by receipts.....	24a25
Pickled.....	18a20
Fresh Southern.....	23a24

Feathers—We quote 60 cents for Western Live Geese, 50a55 cents for good do., and 25a45 cents for common to fair per lb.

GRAINS.

We revise quotations as follows:

CORN.

Southern White.....	53a58
do. Yellow.....	55a57

WHEAT.

Western No. 1 Amber.....	\$1 45a1 50
do. No. 2 do.	1 35 a
do. Mixed do.	a
do. No. 1 Red.....	1 35 a1 37
do. No. 2 do.	1 33 a1 35
do. No. 2 Milwaukee.....	a
do. No. 2 Chicago.....	a
Pennsylvania Red.....	1 38 a1 40
Maryland Red.....	1 15 a1 45
do. Amber.....	1 7 a1 45
do. White.....	1 15 a1 45

OATS.

Southern good to prime.....	45a48
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RYE.

Good to prime.....	75a82
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Hay and Straw—Hay quiet; Straw is steady under a fair demand. We quote:

Hay—Cecil Co. Timothy.....	\$23 00a25 00
do. Penn. and New York.....	22 00a23 00
do. Western.....	19 00a21 00
do. Mixed.....	18 00a20 00
do. Clover.....	18 00a20 00
Straw—Wheat.....	13 00a00 00
do. Oat.....	15 00a16 00
do. Rye.....	19 00a20 00

Hides—Market fair; quotations as follows: Association Steers, selected middle and overweights, 11a12 cents; Cows and light Steers, 8 cents; Texas packers and New Orleans, 11 a12 cents; dry salt Southern, 11 a12 cents; outside butchers, 9a11 cents; dry flint 15a16 cents; Southern do. 14 cents.

Mill Feed—Sales are light; prices unchanged; and we quote:

Western Bran, per ton.....	\$17 00a—
do. Shipstuff, per ton.....	19 00a—
City Mills Brownstuff, per ton.....	20 00a—
do. Midling, do.	20 00a—

Onions—The market is well supplied. We quote Eastern \$1.75a2.00 for round lots; Western \$1.50a1.75 per bbl.

Potatoes—Receipts large; market steady. We quote—

Early Rose, per bushel.....	50a 55
do. per bbl.....	\$1 50a2 00
Peerless, per bus.....	40a—
do. per bbl.....	1 25a1 50
Peach Blow, per bus.....	45a 50
do. per bbl.....	1 25a1 50

Poultry and Game—Light receipts of poultry with the lower temperature. We quote

Turkeys, undrawn.....	12 a14
Chickens.....	11 a12
Ducks.....	12 a14
Geese.....	a 9

(Drawn 1a3 cents higher, as to quality.)

Provisions—Prices are revised as follows:

Bulk Shoulders.....	8¼a 8½
Bulk Clear Rib Sides.....	11¼a11½
Bulk Long Clear Sides.....	10¾a11¼
Bacon Shoulders.....	9½a 9¾
Bacon Clear Rib Sides.....	12¼a12½
Sugar Cured Hams.....	15¼a16
do. Shoulders.....	10¾a10½
do. Breasts.....	12½a—
Mess Pork, old, per bbl.....	a—
do. new do.	21.00a—
Rump Pork.....	19.50a—
Prime Pork.....	16¼a16½
Lard, Western crude.....	13 a—
do. Refined, tres.....	13¾a—
do. Small packages.....	a—

Dressed Hogs—We still quote Western at \$8a8.25, and Country lots at \$8.50a9 ½ 100 lbs.

Lard—The market quiet but steady. We quote Refined tierces, 13½a13¾ cents; Western crude, 12½a12¾.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF CATTLE.

That rated first quality.....	5 a6 cents
Medium or fair quality.....	4¼a5 do.
Ordinary thin Steers, oxen and cows.....	3 a3¾ do.
General average of market this week.....	a4¾ do.
Extreme range of prices.....	3 a6¾ do.
Most sales are from.....	4¼a5¼ do.

Hogs—The market without material change. We quote at \$9a10, latter for a few extra heavy Hogs.

Sheep—Prices show an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. We quote at $4\frac{1}{2}$ a 7 cents per lb., gross.

**Lambs—
Salves—**

Seeds—Clover scarce and in demand. Sales at $12\frac{1}{4}$ a $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. Timothy, nominal, \$2.75 per bus.; Flax, quiet, \$1.60 a 1.70 per bushel.

Tobacco—LEAF—Quotations as follows:

Maryland—Frosted.....	\$4 00a 4 00
do. sound common.....	5 00a 5 50
do. good do.	6 00a 6 00
do. middling.....	8 00a 9 00
do. good to fine red.....	8 00a 11 00
do. fancy.....	13 00a 20 00
do. upper country.....	6 50a 25 00
do. ground leaves, new.....	3 00a 10 00
Ohio—inferior to common.....	5 00a 7 00
do. greenish and brown.....	7 00a 7 50
do. Medium to fine red.....	8 00a 10 00
do. common to med. spangled.....	7 00a 9 00
do. fine spangled to yellow.....	10 00a 15 00
Kentucky—common to good lugs.....	6 50a 8 50
do. common leaf.....	9 00a 10 00
do. medium leaf.....	10 00a 11 00
do. fair to good.....	12 00a 14 00
do. fine.....	15 00a 17 00
do. selections.....	18 00a 20 00
Virginia—common and good lugs.....	6 50a 8 50
do. common to medium leaf.....	9 00a 11 00
do. fair to good.....	12 00a 14 00
do. selections.....	15 00a 20 00
do. stems, common to fine.....	2 00a 4 00

Wool—Market quiet; receipts moderate and prices barely maintained. For Tub-washed, 45a 48 cents; unwashed, 30a 34 cts. per lb.

Miscellaneous Produce—Quotations are as follows for the articles named below, and which are not given in our regular report:

Peas, black eye per bus.....	1 35 a 1 40
Apples, New York, per bbl.....	25 a 3 75
do. country do.	2 00 a 2 50
Chestnuts, per bus.....	2 00 a—
Ginseng, per lb.....	— a 1 25
Seneca Root, per lb.....	70 a—
Sheep's Pelts, each ..	50 a 1 00
Tallow, country, per lb.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9
Soap, country, per lb.....	4 a 6

Sumac—We quote American per ton, \$78.00 a 92.00; Sicily, 90a 1.00.

Fertilizers—Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures. 2,000 lbs. to the ton.

Peruvian Guano.....	\$59 00a 60 00
Turner's Excelsior.....	\$50 00
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....	45 00
A. Coe's Raw Bone do.	50 00
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	50 00
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....	50 00
Excellenza Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00
Wilson's Am'ted Super Phosphate of Lime.....	50 00
do Tobacco Grower.....	65 00
Flour of Bone.....	48 00
John Bullock & Sons' Pure Ground Bone.....	45 00
J. M. Rhodes & Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate... 45 00	
Popplein's Silicated Phosphate of Lime.....	50 00
Hachtel's Am. Sup. Phosphate.....	50 00
do Acid do do	35 00
do Bone Meal.....	50 00
Lorentz & Ritter's Star Tobacco Fertilizer.....	55 00
do do do Ammoniated.....	50 00
do do do Pure Dissolved Bone....	50 00
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Pure Ground Bone.....	40 00a 42 00
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Pure Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00
Missouri Bone Meal ..	45 00
Horner's Md. Super Phosphate.....	50 00
do Bone Dust.....	45 00
Dissolved Bones.....	45 00
Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime.....	48 00
Plaster	per lb. 1 85
Orchilla Gnano, A. A.....	30 00
South Sea Guano.....	50 00
Baugh's Tobacco Manure.....	60 00
do Raw Bone Phosphate.....	48 00
do Estralla Guano.....	30 00
Singluff & Co.'s Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
Singluff & Co.'s Dissolved Bone Ash.....	40 00a 42 50

TO TREE PLANTERS, Nurseryman, Dealers, etc.

The following **CATALOGUES** are now ready, and will be sent to all applicants as follows:

- No. 1—**Fruits** (just published), 56 pages, and **Colored Plate**, 15 c.
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No. 3—**Green and Hot-House & Bedding Plants**, with supplemental list of **Novelties**, free.
No. 4—**Wholesale**. Free.
No. 5—**List of New Roses for 1876**, FREE.
In paper covers, mailed post free at annexed prices.
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Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world.

Send for pamphlets and particulars. Address

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are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is beautiful flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Priced Catalogue sent free to all who inclose the postage—a 2 cent stamp.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 35 cent; with cloth covers 65 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y. feb-1t.

Thoroughbred Horse "GYRO."

This splendid young horse, by Gilroy, out of Florence Wallace, and half brother to the famous race horse Grimstead, has become the property of the advertiser, and will make the season of 1876, at his residence. One mile north of Cockeysville, Baltimore county. Gilroy, was by Lexington, and Florence Wallace, by Vandal, who was by imported Glencoe. Full certified pedigree, can be examined, and terms ascertained, which will be liberal upon application to

SAMUEL W. WORTHINGTON,

Cockeysville, Baltimore County, Md.
Mares kept for \$10 per month. All risk at the owner of the mares, feb-4t*

John Saul's Catalogue of New, Rare and Beautiful Plants.

For Spring of 1876, will be ready in February with a colored plate, many beautiful new plants are offered—all at very low rates. Free to all my customers; to others, price 25 cts. A plain copy to all applications free.

Plant Department

contains an immense stock of New, Rare, and Beautiful Plants. Sets of New Pelargoniums, New Perpetual Pelargoniums, New Tuberoses, Rooted Begonias, New Cannas, New Zonale, and Double Geraniums, New Victoria Daisies, New Fuchias, New Roses, New Phloxes, New Helitropes, New Dahlias, New Chrysanthemums, Ageratums, Hibiscus, Caladiums, Clematis, &c. Roses, an immense stock of all the standard varieties grown in pots—cheap.

Fruit & Ornamental Trees.

New Pears, New Peaches—with a large stock of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherries, Standards and Dwarfs, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c.

Ornamental Trees

in great variety for Parks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.

Evergreens

of all sizes, all of the finest quality, and at the lowest rates.

Vegetable Seeds

of the finest quality, fresh and pure grown by myself, or specially for me, or my importation.

Flower Seeds.

Being extensively engaged in importing and growing

New and Rare Plants,

consequently my facilities for seed saving are unequalled.

The following Catalogues with others now ready mailed free.

No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

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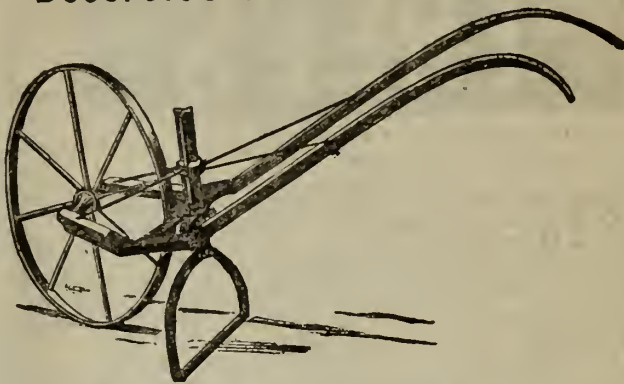
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Beecroft's Patent Wheel Hoe.



One of the greatest inventions of the age. One man can do more work with it than ten with a common hand hoe, and not one quarter of the labor. Agents wanted in every town, to which great inducements will be offered. Send Postal Cards for full descriptive Price List.

Address, **THOMAS JACKSON,**
Proprietor and Sole Manufacturer,
PORTLAND MAINE.
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FOR SALE.

The thoroughbred Stallion DICK JACKSON.

Chestnut, without white, except on right heel. Height 15 hands Weight 1070 lbs. Bred by Thomas H. Clay, of Kentucky. Foaled Spring of 1865. Sire Revenue, by imp. Trustee; Dam victoire, by imp. Margrave.

This horse has an excellent disposition, is kind in harness, and has fair trotting action. He may be seen at Gallagher's stable, N. Howard St., near Park Avenue, Baltimore. **PRICE \$600.**

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PERFECTION AT LAST In one Important Art.

EVERY BODY USING THE

"Gulf Stream Refrigerated Dairy Room," without an exception, says that it is a "PERFECT SUCCESS."

One party writes—"I have never had any sour milk in my dairy, during the 15 months that I have been using your patent dairy; no more spring houses for me."

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Illustrated.

Address, **J. WILKINSON.**

Rural Architect, Land Landscape Gardener, and Superintendent of the Agricultural Building, Centennial Exhibition, after February 1st, 1876, and Mansion House, Baltimore, Md., till then.
feb-6t.



We call attention to our immense Stock (600 acres of Fruit Trees, Standard and Dwarf.

Small Fruits, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, &c. **Ornamental Trees & Shrubs** deciduous and evergreen. **Roses** a speciality—all the finest sorts.

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Address, 50 cts; by mail, post paid.

ELLWANGER & BERRY, Rochester, N. Y. feb-3t.

BELL - AIR FOR SALE.

This is an elegant estate in the Forest of Prince George's County, Maryland, within half a mile of Collington Station, on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. The land lies rolling, well watered and wooded, with plenty of fine timber. The soil is fertile and susceptible of being easily and cheaply made very productive. It is adapted to the growth of tobacco, the cereals, grass and fruits. Fine orchards of young bearing trees are already on it. The dwelling is a large, very substantial, elegant structure of English brick and in English style, with a large greenhouse attached, and a well laid out flower and kitchen garden on either side; in part surrounded by a brick wall and sunken fence, with high embankment. A beautiful bowling green stretches from the rear door of the hall to the sunken fence, overlooking what was once a deer park, in which is low land with a bold stream, easily converted, at small cost, into a magnificent fish pond, and affording ice and skating pond in winter, and for boating in summer; or it can be made a fine meadow. A beautiful drive of three-quarters of a mile reaches the station or Railroad. Before the front door is a splendid lawn. 200 yards wide and 400 long, bordered by two double rows of immense tulip trees, forming shaded walks, and a drive in the centre; this noted avenue is widely known as "Bell Air" "Popular Walk." A Methodist Episcopal Church and a Roman Catholic Church are within two miles; a Public School, Post Office and a first-class Country Store, each within half a mile of the house. Blacksmith and wheelwright's shop close to the farm, with grist and saw mills at convenient distances. The society of the neighborhood is as elegant and refined as any to be found in America, while the citizens are distinguished for hospitality and generous treatment to strangers.

No better location in a healthy region can be found, and in the hands of a capitalist would prove a great speculation. It is peculiarly suited to any gentleman who desires a splendid country seat, full of historic memories connected with the early history of the State, having been first settled by Gov. Ogle. It is within 60 or 70 minutes ride, on a fine railroad, of Baltimore or Washington, or Annapolis. Any person could attend to business or pleasure, daily, in either city, breakfasting and supping at Bell-Air.

It is very healthy. There was not a death in the house during 80 years, and, in the meantime, a son of Gov. Ogle lived there and reared 14 children, without losing one while they remained at Bell-Air. Title clear.

Those who wish to purchase will please apply to either Col. W. W. Bowie, *Maryland Farmer* Office, 145 West Pratt Street; J. H. Fergusson, Esq., Baltimore; Henry A. Tayloe, Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia, or to Gen'l Thomas T. Munford, Lynchburg, Virginia. Terms easy, and price low.

feb-tf

Valuable Real Estate

AT

PRIVATE SALE!

THE undersigned, Executor of the late will and testament of Samuel D. Waters late of said county, deceased, by virtue of a power contained in said will, offers at private sale a portion of the Real Estate of which the said deceased died seized and possessed.

This land, containing about

250 ACRES.

lies in Montgomery county, Md., on the public road leading from Washington city, D. C., to Ellicott's city, near its junction with the road leading from Sandy Spring to Laurel, distant about 15 miles from Washington, 12 miles from Ellicott's, 5 miles from Laurel, and 7 miles from Sandy Spring.

Churches, Schools, Mills, Post Office, Shops, Stores, &c., are convenient. The county is settled by an intelligent and enterprising people. A fair proportion of the land is arable, in grass, and divided into convenient sized fields, all of which are enclosed with substantial chestnut rail fences.

It is admirably susceptible of division, the woodland and water being so distributed that each part can be abundantly supplied.

The buildings consist of a substantial LOG DWELLING HOUSE and BARN.

It will be sold as a whole or in parts to suit purchasers. If not sold before, it will be offered at public sale on the first day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of store of F. C. Chassey, at Burtonsville.

The undersigned, living on the adjoining farm, will take pleasure in showing the property when called upon.

TERMS OF SALE:

Price low, and mode of payments reasonable.

JOHN WATERS, Executor.

Persons wishing to examine this property can take stages at Laurel, St., George County, for Burtonsville, adjoining this property, and not a long ride. feb-1t*

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WARDER GRAPE—two weeks earlier than Concord, as hardy, productive, and of better quality.

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Can send the Warder and Brighton South at any time.

Send list of what you will want in the Spring, and I will return it with prices. Price-List free.

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feb-1t*

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Contains descriptive and price list of Vegetable, Flower and Grass Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Novelties, and every GARDEN REQUISITE. Beautifully illustrated. Send two 3 ct. stamps for postage.
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Eight beautiful ever-blooming Monthly Roses, pot-grown, sent safely by mail, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.

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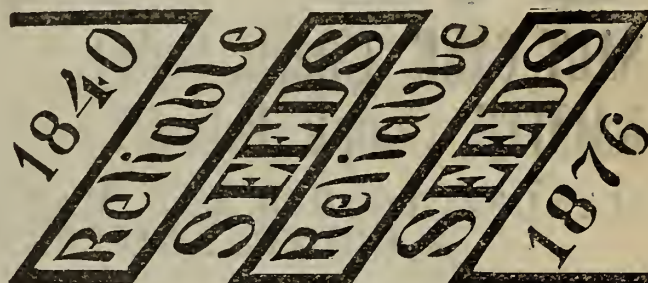
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Your choice of seventeen collections of Bedding Plants sent for \$1.

Our Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds and Plants will be sent free to all who apply. Address, **Benj. A. Elliott & Co.,** Pittsburg, Pa.

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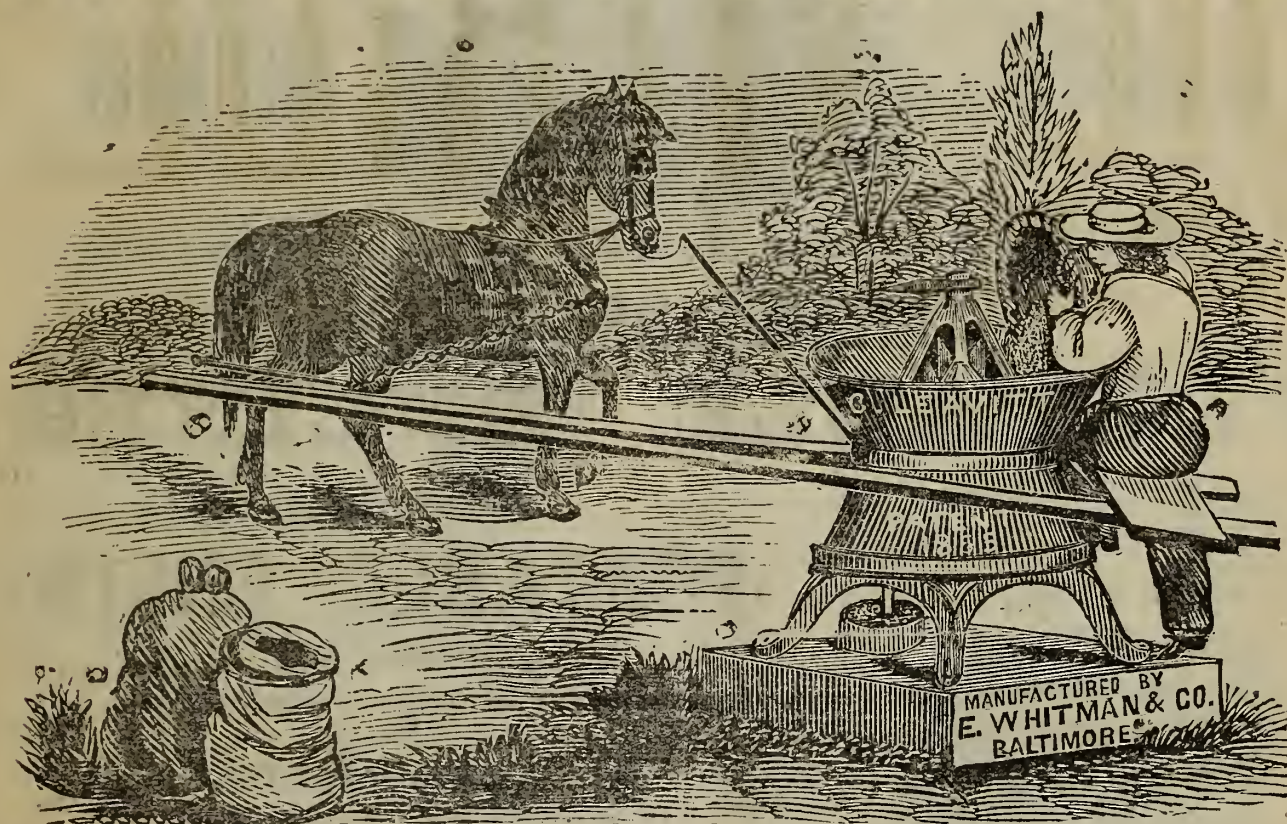
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FARMERS WISHING to ECONOMIZE should BUY A
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The only Mill that has stood the test of time, and
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As we are receiving a great many letters asking how much the Young American Mill would grind &c., we publish below Mr. Young's reply to a letter of inquiry regarding his actual experience. Mr. Young has used these mills, and ordered many of them for his neighbors for many years. We however would say that much depends on the condition of the corn, and cob, and fineness to which it is reduced. If not thoroughly dry, and it is ground very fine, not more than five bushels perhaps would be ground, but the capacity can be reckoned from five to eighteen bushels, *dependent upon the circumstances above mentioned.* The cob has been found by analysis to contain albumen, starch and sugar—the great elements of nourishment, and the experience of thousands of farmers, and cattle dealers have proven that cattle, and hogs eat corn and cob with as much relish, and fatten as much upon it, when well ground, as they do upon the corn shelled but not ground. There is no doubt of the value of the meal of corn and cob, and the economy of its use, and every farmer with cattle to feed should have the only perfect mill for grinding it—The Young America.

HANOVER PA., Jan, 6th, 1876.

GENTS.—In reply to yours of the 5th instant, I would say that I have ground eighteen bushels of corn and cob with the Young American Mill in one hour, and can do it with ease, providing the corn is dry, and make it fine enough for any feeding purposes. The majority of our farmers grind shelled corn with the mill, and also grind rye for horse chop, and corn for meal, but what quantity per hour I cannot say.

Yours, truly,

WM. J. YOUNG.

PRICE \$50.

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145 and 147 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

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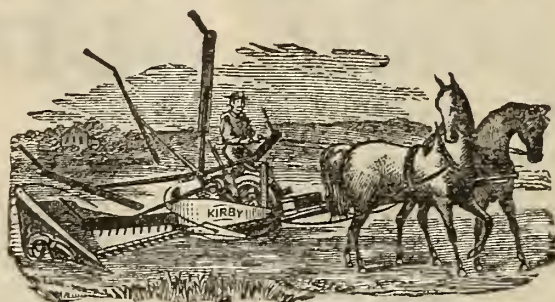
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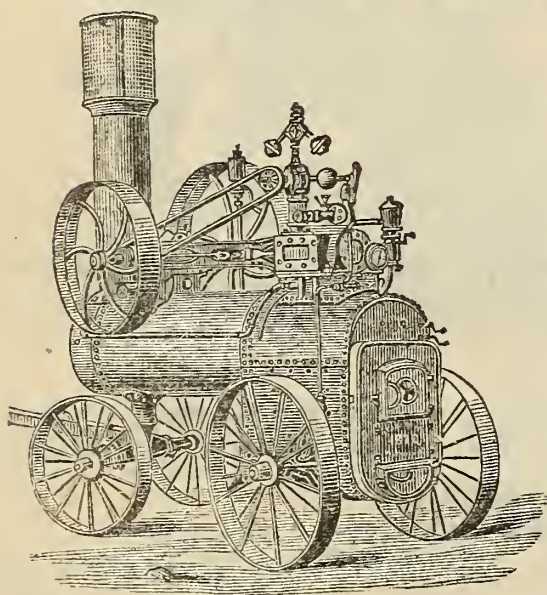
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PORTABLE ENGINES.**



**THE BEST
PORTABLE ENGINE
MADE.**

It possesses every advantage over any Engine in the market, for

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BALL'S STEEL, CAST & COMBINATION PLOWS,

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CHOICE FIELD SEEDS,

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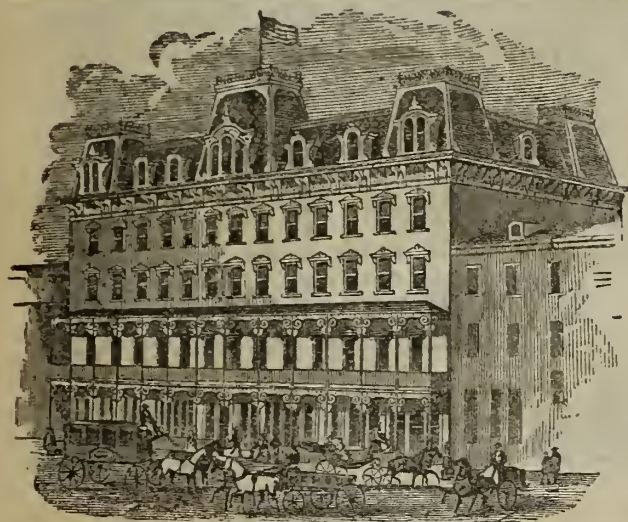
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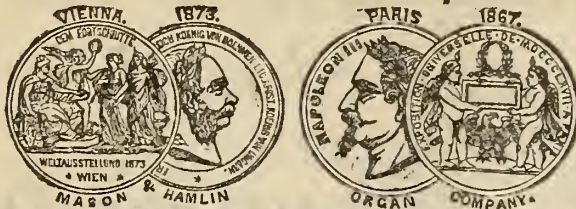
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UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

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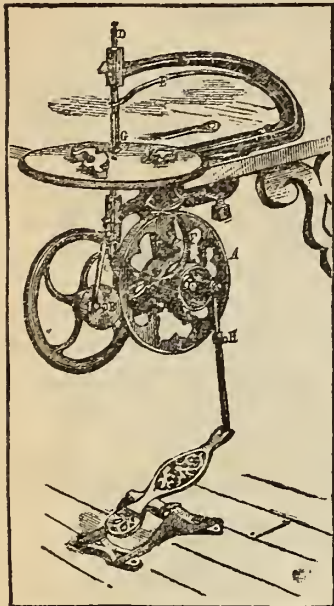
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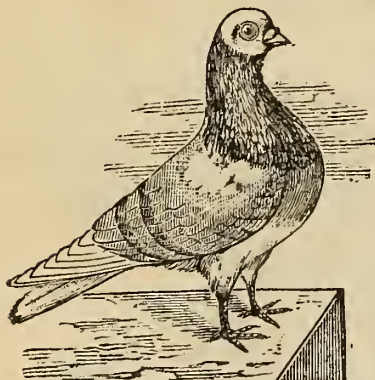
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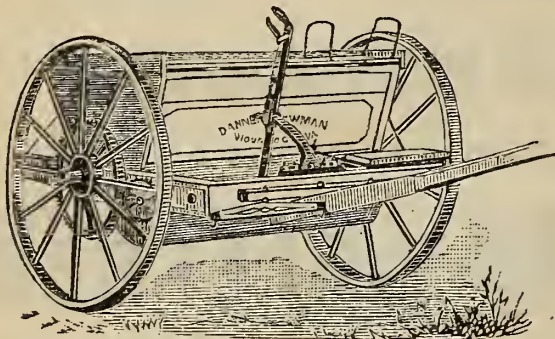
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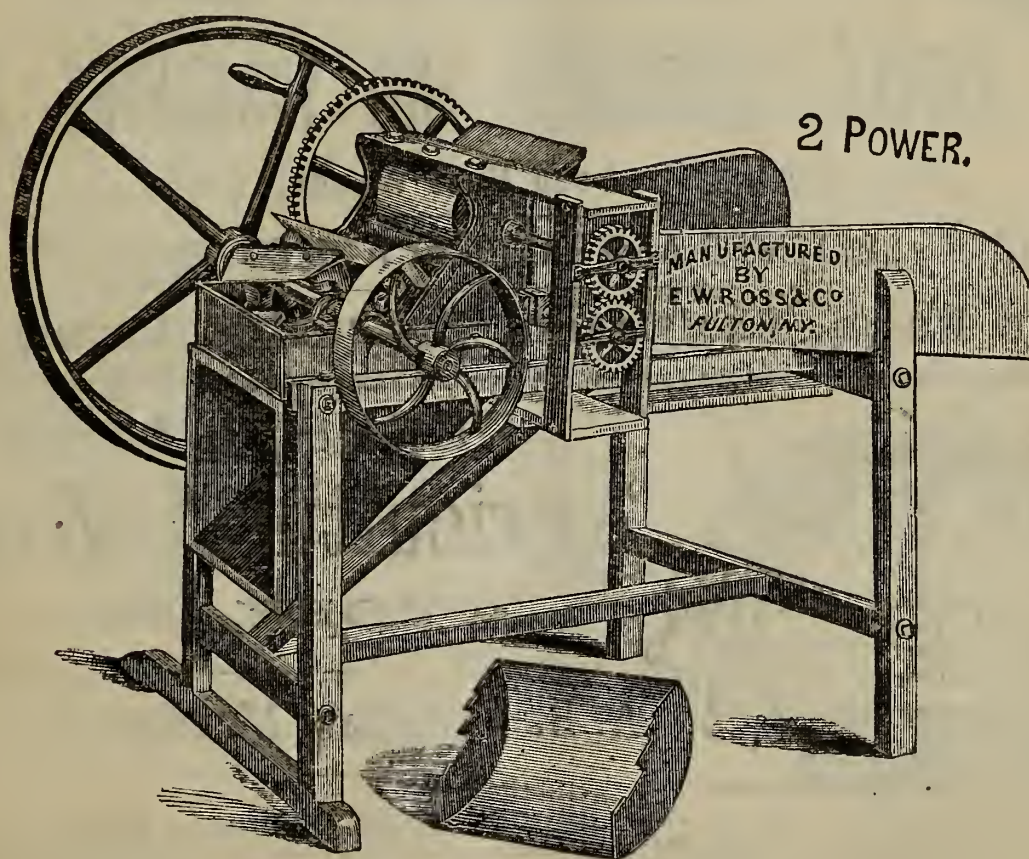
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THE CUMING'S IMPROVED FEED CUTTER.

The Only Perfect Machines
FOR CUTTING HAY, STRAW, STALKS,
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The CUMING'S CUTTERS are fifteen years ahead of all other makes. Fifteen years ago they were what other cutters are now, that is, geared cutters. The Cuming's are not geared, receiving the power direct upon the knives.

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Polished, Hardened Steel and Cast Iron. Farquhar's Cast Steel Model Plow, one and two horse, warranted in any soil, and under all circumstances, *second to none.*—American Clipper, Full Steel, one, two and three horse. Atwood and Ohio Cast Plows, two and three horse. Subsoil Plows, Steel soled, two and three horse. Hillside or Swivel Plows, &c., &c.

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This celebrated Horse Power is fast taking precedence wherever introduced; it is more economical, durable and lighter of draft than any other. I make all sizes from two to ten horse.

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For further particulars, send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

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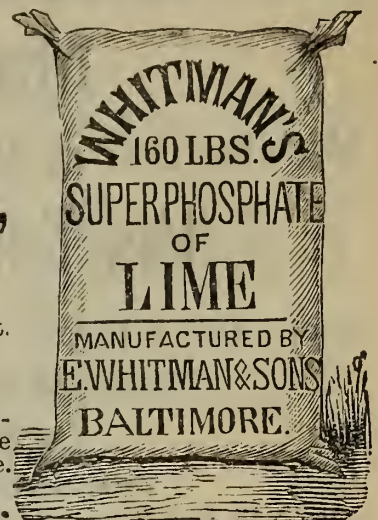
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Manufactured only by E. WHITMAN & SONS,
IS THE
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AMMONIA, - - - - - 2 to 2 1-2 "
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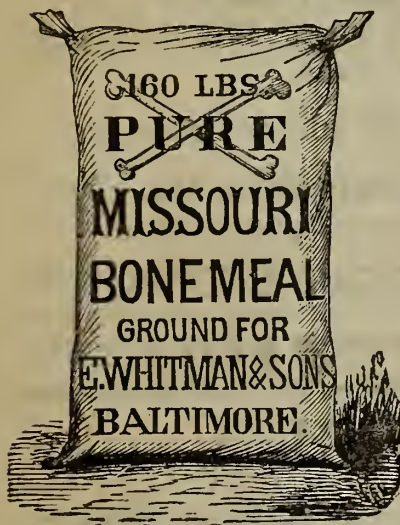
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Bone Phosphate of Lime.....49.51

Which is the highest analysis yielded by pure bone. The largest particles are smaller than timothy seed.

Price \$43 Per Ton, in Sacks of 160 lbs. each.

CAUTION!

As some parties are offering as Missouri Bone Meal other than the genuine article, we caution all persons that none is genuine unless the bags are branded as shown in the accompanying cut. Our Trade Mark is copyrighted, and we take the entire production of the Mill, and all infringements upon our copyright will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. This article is perfectly pure, and has made a reputation for excellence never equaled by any Bone offered in this market. We do not claim that Bones ground in Missouri are any better than others, but we do claim that the Bone ground by our Mill is perfectly pure, and in unusually fine condition. "Missouri Bone Meal" is a name that we gave to designate this particular article; and to keep other dealers from palming off their goods upon those desiring the genuine Missouri Bone Meal, we have had our Trade Mark copyrighted.

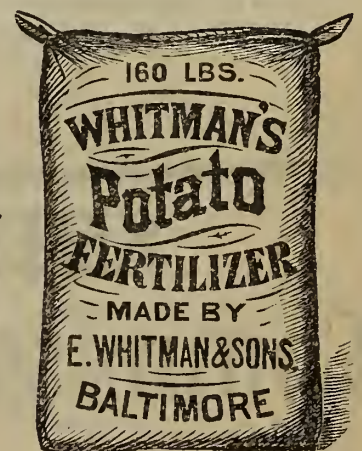


Whitman's Potato Phosphate.

We have made for several years a Potato Fertilizer, upon the principle that the soil should be fertilized with such plant food as the plants assimilate for their nourishment and growth. Potatoes, Turnips and all root crops, contain very large quantities of potash. For instance: An acre of Wheat takes out of the soil 35 lbs. Potash; whilst an acre of Potatoes takes out 179 lbs. We have sold a large quantity of this fertilizer, and it always has produced the most perfect satisfaction, and we recommend it for Potatoes and all root crops as being the best fertilizer known.

PRICE \$45 PER 2,000 POUNDS,

In New Sacks of 160 lbs. each.



NEW JERSEY GROUND BONE.

Peruvian Guano, South Carolina Bone (fine ground or dissolved,) Plaster, Sulphuric Acid, Potash, Sulphate of Soda, Nitrate of Soda, and all kinds of Fertilizer materials always on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

145 & 147 W. PRATT ST., Baltimore, Md.

MORO PHILLIPS,

Manufacturing Chemist,

Manufacturer of ACIDS, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZING MATERIALS,

Moro Phillip's Genuine Improved Super Phosphate,

THE BEST WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND COTTON PRODUCER in the MARKET.

Price \$48 Per Ton---2000 Pounds. Discount to Dealers.

PURE PHUINE

THE BEST FERTILIZER FOR TRUCKERS WE KNOW OF.

Price \$48 Per Ton---2,000 Pounds.

DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

SERRANA GUANO,

A NATURAL ORGANIC DEPOSIT, Containing Valuable Fertilizing Properties.

Price \$25 Per Ton. Discount to Dealers.

For sale at Manufacturer's Depots : { 110 S. DELAWARE AV., Philadelphia, Pa.
95 SOUTH STREET, Baltimore, Md.

And by Dealers in general throughout the country. Information furnished on application.

MORO PHILLIPS,

ap-ly

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer

B. T. HYNSON & SONS,

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

WINDOW AWNINGS, MOSQUITO AND FLY NETS.

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES of all grades and styles. Workmen sent to all parts of the country. Just received, a choice assortment of different styles.

VENITIAN BLINDS made and repaired.

B. T. HYNSON & SONS,

aug-ly

No. 54 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

SMITH, DIXON & CO.,

Commission Paper Warehouse

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER AND MACHINE MADE

PAPER BAGS,

33 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

o-ly

CROMWELL & CONGDON,
No. 51 Light Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Every Description of

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Have always on hand a Large and Complete Assortment of

FARMING AND LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF SEEDS.

In our SEED DEPARTMENT will be found a Large and Select assortment of
FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,
Raised by or for us, and guaranteed to be FRESH AND TRUE TO NAME.

Proprietors of Patapsco Nurseries,

Situated one mile South of Baltimore, we are prepared to fill, at short notice, orders for
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBBERY, VINES, ROSES, GREEN HOUSE & BEDDING PLANTS.

aply LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

NOAH WALKER & CO.
THE
CELEBRATED CLOTHIERS,
OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering

CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR BY LETTER,

To which they call your special attention. They will send on application their
improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, and a full
line of samples from their immense stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Shirtings &c., &c.

A large and well-assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING always
on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS.

NOAH WALKER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing
Goods, either Ready-Made or Made to Order.

Nos. 165 & 167 W. BALTIMORE ST.,
Baltimore, Md.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.



We have on hand and are now receiving an extensive stock of Garden Seeds of every description, which we warrant fresh and true to name, and which we have carefully selected from the stock of the most reliable growers of this country and Europe, embracing all of the standard varieties and all of the novelties of assured merit.

Our prices will be as low as those of any other reliable seed house in the country, and from the pains that we take in procuring our seeds and caring for them, they must give as good satisfaction as those from any other source.

Garden Seeds by Mail.

We will, upon application, forward our price list to any part of the country, and upon receipt of the prices therein specified, will send seed by mail (at our expense for postage) to any part of the United States. *This, however, does not apply to Peas, Beans or Field Seeds, upon which postage will be charged.*

FIELD SEEDS.

We have always on hand a large supply of every description of Field Seeds, such as Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Herds Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Lucerne, Alsike Clover, White Clover, Hungarian Grass, Millet, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, &c., all of which we can furnish at the lowest market prices.

High Grade Grass Seeds a Specialty.

Owing to the fluctuations of market prices of Field Seeds, and the small margin for profit, no printed price list can be issued, but our prices will always be as low as the market affords. For prices of Garden Seeds, send for a price list.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

145 and 147 W. Pratt St.,

Opposite Maltby House.

BALTIMORE, MD.

BONE DUST AND BONE MEAL.

“The Standard in America.”

AMMONIA..... 5
BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME..54

\$42 Per Ton, in Bags.

Maryland Super-Phosphate

AND

TOBACCO SUSTAIN.

750 lbs. Peruvian Guano, 1,100 lbs. Bone Dust. 150 lbs. Potash.

\$45 PER TON, IN BAGS.

Dissolved or Vitriolized Bone.

\$43 PER TON.

No. 1 PERUNIAN GUANO, OIL VITRIOL, (Warranted Full Strength), MURIATE POTASH, SULPHATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

And other Chemicals for making Super-Phosphates and Fertilizers, at Wholesale Prices.

JOSHUA HORNER, Jr. & CO.

54 S. Gay St., Cor. Chew and Stirling Sts. and 178 Forrest St.

FERTILIZERS.

For Cotton, Tobacco, Corn, Oats and Vegetables.

SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO:

A Concentrated Manure prepared of undoubted excellence for COTTON, TOBACCO, CEREALS, AND VEGETABLES.

Ammoniated Alkaline Phosphate:

The Patron's Manure, sold on special terms to Grangers.

DRAKES BRANCH, GA., August 15, 1875.

Resolved, That we express to R. W. L. RASIN & CO. our entire satisfaction at the result of the use of their ALKALINE PHOSPHATE the present season on Tobacco. W. E. McNERY, Master.

BUSH RIVER GRANGE, No. 12, Sept. 17, 1875.

Resolved, That we express our satisfaction to R. W. L. RASIN & CO., as to the very favorable result of their Fertilizer (ALKALINE PHOSPHATE) used by this Grange for the past two years.

J. A. SHACKELTON, Sect'y.

WM. P. DUPOY, Master.

Baltimore and Texas Fertilizing Co.'s

PURE BONE FLOUR AND MEAL :

From our Extensive Texas Factories.

AMMONIACAL MATTER :

An Ammoniate Superior to Peruvian Guano.

Potash Salts, Dissolved Bone Phosphate,

&c., in store, and for sale, by

R. W. L. RASIN & CO.,

S. W. Cor. South and Water Sts.

BALTIMORE.